



EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

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MAY, 1935

S U R V I V O R S

Dozens of stores have come and gone during the past thirty years. We are among the survivors who built our business on the rock of quality, honest value and willing service.

When business is good, it's easy to build a reputation. A crisis such as the past depression is the proving ground for the permanence of any business.

We still maintain the same standards of quality and service at reasonable prices.

This is the reason our stores have survived many depressions.



The **Union Pacific Coal Company Stores**

"Where your dollar is a Big Boy all the time"

Rock Springs - Reliance - Winton - Superior - Hanna

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 12

MAY, 1935

NUMBER 5

The Romance of the Royal Metal

By FRANK H. PROBERT

(Dean of the College of Mining, University of California.)

*"The River of Hope is a magical stream
And each of the pools holds a captive dream,
A wonderful dream of some nomad bold
Who washed its sands, in the search for gold."*

How truly this stanza of the Alaskan poet Camp epitomizes the optimism, and mirrors the expectancy of those who from times immemorial have been lured to the search for the elusive, yet everlasting metal, gold. Gold is an elemental metallic substance, heavy, soft, of beautiful and persistent color, unalterable, untarnished, untouched by the vicious attack of disintegrating forces through geologic time—a useless metal in industry, yet prized throughout the world, sought after, fought for, coveted, cherished. It has always been the object of man's cupidity.

Gold is widely though not plentifully distributed in the earth. It is mined on every continent. It comes from the frigid north and the burning tropics, from mountain range and ocean beach, from shallow placers and deep lodes, and the sum total of the struggle, effort and hardship from all countries is about 700 tons a year. The Alaska Juneau mine works at a profit ore from a vein averaging less than \$1.00 a ton. This means that there is only one part of gold by weight in 583,000 parts of ore, or by volume one part in 31½ million. Gravels containing five cents and less per cubic yard have also been successfully worked. The biggest nugget on record was found near Ballarat, Australia, in 1869, weighing 190 lbs. Rich veins extend to great depths in the earth's crust: the gold in the creeks of the Klondike, Alaska, is estimated to be the concentrated metal of 136 cubic miles of disintegrated mountains, averaging about two cents gold per ton, while the vast ocean contains dissolved gold of such value that the world's total production of the last four centuries would never be missed from the storehouse of the Seven Seas. If the sea has half a grain of gold to the ton, then in the 300 odd million cubic miles of salt water, for every man, woman, and child on the face of the globe there is an individual fortune of 50 million dollars dissolved in the sea. The thing is to get it out. I do

not offer this as a means to relieve the present depression, or as a way of taking up the slack of employment but I am long since past the time of ridiculing these highly speculative opportunities. The degree of concentration of gold in sea water is small but not much smaller than the gold content per unit of volume in some gravels.

Where did Mother Nature first rock her golden cradles to the melodies of rippling streams or rushing waters, causing men with her lullaby to dream dreams of adventure, avarice and conquest? Where was it that man first paused to pick up the gleaming grains, and what is there about gold that beckons and calls, that lures and fascinates, in all climes, at all times? To answer these questions is to write the history of human progress.

We can surmise that as the products of the field became scarce *homo sapiens* migrated in search of food, fashioning implements for the chase from stone and flint. Presumably these expeditions followed the river beds or water courses and we can picture the questioning look of our primitive progenitor as some shining speck arrested his attention. Scooping up the sand in his hand, twisting it around the better to see it, he panned the precious metal and thus started the mining industry. His find was a lustrous and alluring substance; its form, but not its beauty, could be changed by hammering with the crude implements he carried. It could be fashioned into any pleasing shape, could be moulded to fit any part of his body, and its first use was for personal adornment. The guild of goldsmiths dates back to the glimmering dawn of human enlightenment.

The curtain of time rises and falls, punctuating the passage of centuries with stirring incidents. In the sequence of years new stages are found for the enactment of the same old drama of life, new mountings for a thousand tableaux.

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*"For in and out, above, about, below,
'Tis nothing but a magic shadow show
Play'd in a box, whose candle is the sun
Round which we phantom figures come and go."*

Tribal communities, according to researches into the past, were first formed in the broad stretches of the valleys of the Nile and Euphrates. In these black lands the roots of civilization are deeply embedded. Here were recorded the very rudiments of scientific thought from which the alchemists and later the chemists took their cue. The mysterious changes of form, color, and texture of mineral substances by natural processes attracted attention, but gold did not change, hence the efforts of generations to transmute metals into gold.

In the land of Egypt, the cradle of civilization, rock carvings dating back to 2500 B. C. depict miners washing alluvial gravels and melting the grains in small furnaces, but the story of gold lacks continuity and we are bewildered by the pause and the introduction of new players. Throughout the kaleidoscopic picture we realize the true import of the basic need of natural resources for the maintenance of national strength. This world of ours, vast as it appears on the map, small as it really is, has progressed only in so far as the courageous few, impelled to adventurous action by the indefinable urge to wrest from the earth her secrets and hidden treasure, have by genius or lucky chance first wielded the pick, then planted the flag.

Northward and westward the trend of empire wended its way. From Syria, Babylonia, and Mesopotamia our forebears, the "lords of the soil", spread throughout Asia Minor and southern Europe. Braving the passes of the Taurus or more likely sailing forth, where, whither, and for what purpose we know not, but hugging the embayed coast line of the Mediterranean they discovered the gold fields of Anatolia, Thasos and Thrace.

The fanciful exploits of these hardy men in the metalliferous province bordering the Aegean Sea, in an age when manly courage and physical strength appealed to the progressive and virile races, was the main theme of the writers of that day. We must however remember that the ancient historians, being largely poets, philosophers, statesmen, or theologians, were hazy in their concepts and understanding of technologic subjects. Their mining and metallurgical metaphors are overdrawn, their word pictures are absorbingly interesting though perhaps not didactic. We cannot challenge the veracity of the vision of the masters, their work was creative and artistic—and it survives. A rich heritage of truth has been handed down through the ages in the classic myths. Ovid's *Metamorphoses* tells of the choice of Midas. Midas, King of Phrygia, having done a kindly deed for a drunken henchman of Dionysus (Bacchus) was offered his choice of a reward, and asked that the gift of the golden touch be his. The God of Wine consented:

all with which Midas came in contact turned to gold: food and drink, all things alike. In anguish he prayed to be delivered from this glittering destruction and the merciful deity, again heeding his request, sent him to bathe in the river Pactolus. Scarce had Midas touched the waters, before the gold-creating power passed into them, and the river sands became golden as they remain to this day. How many of us today worship at the shrine of false gods—and they do not satisfy.

While the story of Jason and the Argonauts in their quest for the golden fleece has been worn threadbare by repetition, it is perhaps the masterpiece of Alexandrian literature. Appolonius writing in 235 B. C. weaves into the *Argonautica* a background of the traits of unconquerable supermen, but softens the picture with the story of Medea's passion, of lovely tenderness and strangely modern introspection, making the story without parallel in Greek poetry. To interpret this chimerical story taxes the imagination, but a synoptic paraphrase would read: the prospector (Jason), aided by scientific knowledge (Medea), after great struggle and hardships found the mine (the golden fleece) for which he searched. The eyes of Argus never close. The classic myths live on with their fascinating charm, veiling many a truth under the grotesque of a fairy tale. The argonauts of later days have, many of them, searched in vain for the *dorado* at the foot of the rainbow. The romance of the royal metal is never ending.

*"California called, and from far away,
Over desert and mountain keep,
In lands where the wind-swept prairies lay,
And the ice-clasped torrents sleep,
They heard her voice, like a golden chime,
And in dreams they saw her rise
From golden streams in a golden clime,
'Neath the blue of faithful skies."*

In July, 1839, there was stranded on the coast near what is now San Francisco, John A. Sutter, a German Swiss, a soldier of fortune, an adventurer in many lands. His "get-rich-quick" schemes failed, and in an effort to revive his dwindling fortune, he established a lumber business in August '47 anticipating business expansion with the declaration of peace. He secured the services of a New Jersey carpenter, James W. Marshall, to build and operate a sawmill. At Coloma, on the South Fork of the American River in El Dorado County, during the winter of 1847, the mill was built, but trial tests pointed to necessary changes. The wheel was improperly placed and the tail race not sufficiently deep. The water was dammed back and then released to deepen the sluices. On the morning of January 24, 1848, gold was discovered, and as a result thousands of gold-gluttonous souls sailed or teamed or trekked to this land of Colchis by the Golden Gate.

"They came, and she dowered with spendthrift hands

*The hopes of their wildest dreams
And she flung at their feet the golden sands
That slept in her shining streams—
Saxon and Teuton and Celt that trod
The paths of her treasured springs
With shoon of silver their feet she shod
And clothed them in robes of kings."*

During the first five years following the rush, about \$1,000,000,000 worth of gold was extracted from the stream beds of the Yuba district, a contribution from California to the whole world, far-reaching in its economic and human influence. To this Grass Valley district the mining industry owes much. Here the rocker, Long Tom, and sluice were developed. Ground sluicing started at Coyoteville Diggings—now Nevada City—in 1851. Here, too, drift mining on buried placers began in '56. A blacksmith, Matteson, in 1853 applied the principles of hydraulicking to alluvial gravels. In October '49 Dr. Caldwell started a store to serve the miners of Dee Creek; increasing industry merited increasing dignity and the community became known as Coyote Diggings, then Coyoteville and later Nevada City. At Grass Valley, in 1850 the possibility of mining gold quartz veins was first proved; here the first lode claim laws were written, here many advances were made in milling practices. Withal, in these early pioneering days, a high morale prevailed among men which found expression in the crude but forceful code which governed their actions and protected their properties. The gentlemanly agreements respecting shape and size of claims, and possessory rights were subsequently incorporated in the law of the land. The district first established a maximum width of 600 feet for a lode claim which was later written into the federal statutes of 1872.

Memories of the golden age of California still linger in the minds of men grown grey. The pioneers have passed, and of them it may be said, "They gave their strength to riskful search in the hard places of the earth. With warm hearts toward fellow men and hands ready to kindly deed, they filched from no man's store, lessened no man's opportunity, but took their wealth from the hills." Sutter's saga may never be surpassed in the history of mining; it is the brightest nugget yet found in the stream bed of that romance.

A three months' voyage brought E. H. Hargraves from Sydney, Australia, to California in 1849. He remained only a year, but learned a lot. On returning to New South Wales, he set out on horseback and, after a week's travel, discovered the saddle reefs of Bendigo and a few months later, the mines of Ballarat. The hegira which followed precipitated Australia into nationhood.

The decade 1850-1860 was a hectic period for gold diggers and the nomadic crowds must have wearied of travel in an effort to follow the path of gold. 1858 brought the boom of Fraser River,

British Columbia, and two years later the Cariboo rush started. Real excitement followed the polyglot caravan when Stratton, the carpenter, seeking health (and wealth) in the exhilarating air near Pike's Peak on July 4, 1891, located the famous Independence mine. Thus began the crusades to Cripple Creek.

The cry had gone forth to the world in 1868, to come and partake of the riches of the land with the Boers of South Africa, who since 1833 had tilled the soil but had done nothing of mining. In dire financial straits they even offered bonuses to any and all who would exploit the mineral resources. The Lydenburg fields were discovered in '76 and the Witwatersrand in 1885. Since 1887 the "Rand" has produced over 40% of the world's supply of gold. The Uitlanders increased in numbers and, pressing for a voice in governmental affairs which found a climax in the Jameson Raid, indirectly brought about the bloody South Africa War. The tragedy of gold!

From the veldt of the Transvaal the scene rapidly shifts to the silent north where the "call of the wild" of the Klondike is heard in 1894, to be quickly followed by the spell of the Yukon.

*"There's gold, and it's haunting the haunting;
It's luring me on as of old;
Yet it isn't the gold that I'm wanting
So much as just finding the gold.
It's the great, big, broad land 'way up yonder,
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace."*

Thrilling stories have filtered through the ice-bound fastnesses of the forbidding area on the international boundary where at the confluence of a myriad frigid streams the Yukon River is born. In 1866 Russia had ceded her North American possessions to the United States for \$7,200,000 and within one generation the annual value of its placer gold far exceeded the price paid for the whole territory of Alaska.

Nevada, the sage brush state! Have her gleaming deserts, her parched plains and sun scorched mountains contributed their tales to this lust for gold?

*"I am the Desert; bare since Time began;
Yet do I dream of motherhood, when man
One day at last will look upon my charms,
And give me towns, like children, to my arms."*

The twentieth century is ushered in by another boom. Jim Butler is wearily urging his companion, a burro, along the hot dusty trail from Belmont to South Klondike, Nevada. His attention is attracted by some black rock, he breaks off a lump and guided by intuition rather than by reason packs it with him to Carson City. Curiosity caused him to barter for the cost of an assay a quarter interest to Taskar L. Oddie, then a young district attorney of Nye County, later governor of the state and

United States senator. Oddie in turn offered one-half his interest to an assayer for a test. It ran \$400 to the ton. Three months later the famous Mizpah mine was located, which in eighteen months yielded \$5,500,000 to the Tonopah Mining Company. Great was the faith of Jim Butler, great his enthusiasm and optimism. In his days of affluence he played the wheel of fortune by grub-staking many a former friend and would enjoy his leisure hours driving from prospect pit to pit, enquiring of the laborers below, "How's it looking today, boys?" On one occasion receiving the reply, "Bout the same Jim, looks good one day, bad the next," he retorted kindly, "Work every other day, pardner, it'll look good all the time!"

Since 1903 the Goldfield district has produced 50 million dollars in bullion. The leases on the Mohawk claim had a total output of \$50,000 a day for 106 consecutive days. Under such conditions greed grappled with the finer instincts of mankind and moral turpitude pervaded the frenzied camp. Reckless abandon and riotous living characterized these early days at Goldfield. Prince and pauper, beauty and heast, man and moron worked and won, schemed or stole, danced and drank as the throbbing hours were ticked off. The central figure was one George Wingfield, a cowboy of the desert ranches, who went to Tonopah when only 21 and found employment in a Nevadan Monte Carlo, an adjunct to a saloon run by Tom Kendall. Wingfield was straight, shrewd and on the square, he conserved his earnings and became a power in his home state. There is little tangible evidence today of Goldfield's former opulence. The tawdry glamor is gone, the mines are abandoned. On July 6, 1923, the decadent town was destroyed by fire, the outcome of a bootlegger's feud. As memories of Goldfield sink into history, with the ghostly headframes of gaping shafts silhouetted against the darkening sky, those of us who have witnessed the scenes of a mining boom may agree that "'tis better to have lived and lost, than never to have lived at all."

In the preamble I referred to the comparative uselessness of the yellow metal in the arts and industries, and yet there is no mineral substance that exerts a more profound effect upon human, social, industrial, financial, national and international institutions than does gold. The lure of gold is more than its beauty. We are conscious today, as perhaps never before, of the eccentricity of its distribution, of its elusiveness. An intriguing romance surrounds the royal metal no matter from what viewpoint you contemplate it. Where it is, there it is. Yes, but where is it? I have directed your attention to the vast treasure chest of the Seven Seas but science has not as yet found the key with which to unlock it and make available its riches. I have taken you in hurried travelogue to the four corners of the earth, guided by the argonauts of the past ages and what is the net result of the great adventure? The total monetary stock of gold in the wide world is estimated to be half a billion ounces valued at

about eleven billion dollars. If this could be moulded into a solid lump it would form a cube, the edges of which would measure $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

We have no data on the progressive contributions of the gold diggers during the shadowy centuries of by-gone time but seemingly it was inconsequential. We do know that of the gold produced throughout the world since the discovery of America in 1492, more than 85% has been mined during the last 80 years and over 52% since the dawn of the twentieth century. The year of peak production was 1915 with nearly 23,000,000 ounces. In the last 440 years the North American continent has yielded 28% of total gold, Africa 27% and Australia 17%.

Neither rhyme nor reason explains the erratic occurrence of gold in the earth's crust but once it has been converted into bullion or currency we find its distribution even more unbalanced. Of the eleven billions of monetary gold about 60% is held by two countries, the United States and France. This is the equivalent of \$40 per capita of population. The Gold Delegation of the League of Nations says that to keep abreast of normal business growth, our mines must make available each year 2% more than the year preceding. As a matter of fact the world figures indicate a falling off in total output in such startling amount that but few countries can back their money with bullion. Isn't it strange that the British Empire, which produces 70% of the world's gold should depart from the gold standard?

I am not one of those who feel that we should turn back the hands of the clock of business progress, that technology has brought us to destruction, or that there is a condition of overproduction. I cannot subscribe to the statement that the world's consumptive markets have reached the saturation point. I do, however, realize that our currency and credit systems have approached their elastic limit and are at the point of rupture. Stagnation in international trade has come from the widely variant value of the standard coins of trading nations. Our bankers may bristle with indignation at any suggestion that disturbs our worship at the altar of gold but there are many who feel that we may with advantage, depart from the sheen of the pathway of gold and follow the shimmer of a silver trail. Whatever the answer to the perplexing problem, monometallism or the remonetization of silver, the lure of gold will remain.

Nuggets and colors and grains of gold have been found in the whirl of the pan of ages past. What of the future? There will be adventurers setting forth for new conquests; the golden melodies of the song of the Sirens will be heard again, enticing, impelling men to search the far corners of the earth. There may be gold at the foot of the rainbow and many there are who will seek it, but while caprice and fortuitous circumstances may cause the unsuspecting to stumble on to the alluring metal, intelligent men will impress science, the modern Medea, into their service to divine their course

and direct their footsteps to the riffles in the bed-rock, or to the unobtrusive veins.

*"Dreams are dreams. wise man's or fool's
And they sink in the waters and fill the pools
Of the River of Hope, that flows and flows
Through the land of mountains, trees and snows.
River of Hope, where the sunlight gleams
Your mirrored pools hold golden dreams."*

Run of the Mine

The Guffey Bill

THE Guffey Act, Senate 2481, which was revised from the original bill, Senate 1417, was gotten up to regulate the bituminous coal industry. Among other provisions suggested by the Act is that of providing a form of allocation, the standard quotas of tonnage for mines within the respective districts (Wyoming to be known as District 18), to be based on the percentage of the two years of highest production during the period 1925 to 1934, inclusive, extended against the 1934 district tonnage.

We have cast up the situation for Wyoming, developing results which show plainly that the formula set up is totally unworkable, the distortions in output and allocation, shown in part below:

	<i>Tons Mined, 1934</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Northern Wyoming.....	827,954.79	18.9
Southern Wyoming.....	3,548,836.67	81.1
Total	4,376,791.46	100.0

On basis proposed method of allocation, the results would be:

	<i>Allocated Tonnage</i>	<i>Increased Tonnage</i>	<i>Per Cent Increase</i>
Northern Wyoming	1,634,235.40	806,280.61	31.3
Southern Wyoming	5,319,712.63	1,770,875.96	68.7
Total....	6,953,948.03	2,577,156.57	100.0

When the formula is applied to individual mines, the irregularities become even more apparent. For example, the largest producing company in Northern Wyoming would secure an increase of over 100 per cent in tonnage, and the largest producing company in Southern Wyoming would likewise secure an increase of over 20 per cent. This tonnage would necessarily be transferred from other companies, who have built up their investments and manpower over a period of years.

The control boards set-up, plus the taxation to be added for various items, would crush the coal industry, more particularly in the western region,

where the highest wages are paid and where gas and fuel oil competition is most severe. Looking upon the bill in its entirety, justifies the statement that if it is enacted and was not thereafter proved to be unconstitutional, it would turn out to be the most unworkable, meddlesome, and expensive regulation that could be applied to the coal industry. It would seem as though Congress should seek a new and fresher "guinea pig" upon which to experiment. We got the seven-hour day out of one venture, the anthracite industry yet keeping its eight-hour day, all other industries of consequence using a day of eight or more hours duration.

The Romance of Gold

WE ARE especially privileged to reproduce in this number of The Employees' Magazine, the romantic story of the search for that most royal of all metals—gold—written by Frank H. Probert, Dean of the College of Mining, University of California, Berkeley, California.

The search for gold has thrilled humanity from almost the very beginning, and our own New England bred thousands of boys in the nineteenth century, who talked gold, dreamed gold, and in many instances left their homes to engage in the search for the precious metal. When our Government lifted the value of gold from \$20.67 to \$35.00 per ounce, the quest for gold, which had to a marked extent waned, rose again to new heights, and all over the West, our mining engineering schools are teaching young and old men how to search for gold and how to recover it, in the old and primitive way when it is found.

Dean Probert is a delectable writer, who speaks as interestingly as he writes, and we are sure that our readers will appreciate the Dean's story, originally published in the February issue of the California Monthly, reproduced in The Employees' Magazine with the permission of the author.

Why Do the Railroads Demand Economy?

THE Class One railroads of the United States (those which earn \$1,000,000 or more annually) are continuously being urged to buy more supplies, pay more wages, and to reduce passenger and freight rates.

They are also urged to put on more and faster trains, air-conditioned cars, etc., though few suggestions are made as to how the additional service is to be paid for.

The earnings of the railroads by months since 1930 as shown herewith:

RAILWAY EARNINGS BY MONTHS SINCE 1930

[CLASS I RAILROADS]

[Excluding Switching and Terminal Companies]

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	\$54,676,294	\$33,579,602	\$11,182,051	\$13,585,011	\$31,058,275	\$21,348,557
February	58,400,643	27,021,833	21,614,192	10,133,779	29,420,772	25,719,919
March	60,079,959	45,635,968	32,584,468	10,805,518	52,037,848	
April	60,901,325	38,820,312	20,273,159	19,351,463	32,264,610	
May	67,793,478	40,741,621	11,665,704	41,042,629	39,494,978	
June	67,663,111	49,605,285	12,299,666	59,831,292	41,836,302	
July	81,470,731	55,864,605	11,287,422	64,752,602	35,220,890	
August	94,327,471	55,376,239	27,985,137	61,401,984	39,677,337	
September ...	102,852,390	54,495,107	48,947,045	60,608,882	41,020,485	
October	110,923,349	63,099,592	62,784,036	57,366,046	48,624,984	
November	61,175,416	35,650,484	33,396,308	37,662,122	31,582,704	
December	48,505,431	26,843,779	32,304,894	37,726,341	38,738,295	
*Total	\$868,878,773	\$525,627,852	\$326,298,008	\$474,212,304	\$462,706,910	\$47,047,014

Return on Property Investment

3.30% 2.00% 1.24% 1.80% 1.77% 1.57%

*Totals are based on annual reports for years 1930 to 1933, and revised monthly reports for 1934 and 1935, and do not always agree with the sum of the monthly table.

It will be noted that while \$60,479,052 was earned in the first two months of 1934, but \$47,047,014 was earned in the same two months of this year. The competition of the highways built largely from taxes paid by the railways is among the conditions that have confronted the railways. The Chicago Daily Tribune recently said:

"We appear to have forgotten the history and general principles of railroading and take it for granted that railways will always be able to offer us efficient service while our waterways are frozen, when our truck is in the shop, or our automobile out of commission. The unfortunate feature is that they cannot continue in private operation as a 'second choice' and public operation would be an unthinkable calamity."

Statesmen or Reformers, Which?

ALL roads lead to the nation's capitol. Thousands of men are compelled to leave their places of business each month to journey to Washington. The Pullman cars are filled with men busy analyzing codes and code amendments, page upon page of statistics and endless orders and rulings issued by a benevolent government. One-half of the rail passengers carry a lawyer's brief case, some two. The hotels are crowded, one stands in line to register, and at times diners are turned away from the more modest priced dining rooms. A place can always be had in the "great dining hall" where the prices are doubled. Six thousand taxicabs litter the streets, and their fares are low.

Then comes the army of government employees, the number showing no sign of diminution. Now

that \$4,800,000,000 additional funds have been authorized, more administrators and clerks will doubtless be needed. Government employees are now so numerous in Washington that working hours have been staggered to reduce street congestion.

On July 2, 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt said. "As an immediate program of action, we must abolish useless offices. We must eliminate actual prefunctions of government. * * * By our example at Washington itself we shall have the opportunity of pointing the way of economy of local government." When President Hoover was going out of office, the number of employees on the Federal payroll was 563,489. On April 1, 1935, the number had grown to 680,546.

Three-fourths of the plans evolved by the government have proven but experiments, doomed to failure, for the reason that they promised too much in too short a time. Those who advanced these various schemes to restore business and prosperity overlooked the fact that the methods, customs and habits of a people cannot be changed overnight.

Frank H. Simonds, a brilliant writer and analyst, said in an Atlantic Monthly article published in January last, "Originally the League of Nations represented an attempt to found a permanent political institution upon a temporary popular emotion." Such is the basis upon which, most unfortunately, many of our prosperity plans were founded. Changes must, if they are to prove permanent, be made slowly.

In 1930, there was published a life of Andrew Johnson, written by Lloyd Paul Stryker, a lawyer. We quote one striking passage from this splendid life story of a great American, who was maligned

and persecuted because he insisted in carrying out the reconstruction plans of Abraham Lincoln. Here are compelling words:

"The statesman has patience, the reformer never. The statesman sees and recognizes evil; he desires its correction, but in correcting it he is unwilling to destroy all that is good. With as much, perhaps with more of clarity than the reformer, he sees wrong; with as much, perhaps more sincerity, he desires the remedy, but he is unwilling to kill when his purpose is to heal. You have in Robespierre your typical reformer, in Washington the statesman. The men of the Mountain chose as the instrument of progress the guillotine and sought in one red summer to correct the evil of centuries. It was not long before their changed calendar was marking them for the ash heaps of history. The British Constitution was not the work of red-handed fanatics, but of the slow accumulation of centuries of light."

Mexico Goes Art

A GOOD many years ago, so many in fact, that we will say, sometime after the Civil War and before the Spanish-American War, we spent occasional week ends in the city of Morelia, the capital of the state of Michoacan, Mexico.

This city, not large, was then noted as the place where the Tenth Regiment, with the most famous military band in Mexico, was quartered. Every Saturday evening, and on Sunday afternoon and evening, the Tenth Regiment band enlivened the Zocola, or city park, with airs such as "Sobre los Olas" (Over the Waves) and "La Golondrina" (The Swallow), compositions wholly Mexican, which have since spread over and captivated the whole music-loving world.

Our host was a gifted and cultured Irishman, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and an archeologist by profession. This gentleman, whose work has taken him through South and Central America, where his discoveries had won him much acclaim, married a wealthy Spanish lady, and it was due to their kindness that a rather lonesome youth was enabled to spend three or four very happy though short holidays, the only return the youth could make that of conversing with his host in the English tongue, Senor O'Neil then the only English speaking resident of a city that stood somewhat off the beaten path.

Morelia had, it is true, a less often mentioned claim to fame, that of being the birthplace of Don Agustin de Iturbide, who became her first dictator, lasting but a few months, when he was compelled to stand in front of a firing squad, his back

to a stone wall. This brings us to the justification for this half-personal story.

Morelia's most conspicuous contribution to the goddess Art then consisted of a statue to Don Iturbide, full size, erected upon a very slim, round pedestal, without visible base, the stone column rising out of a dirt paved street, the whole structure leaning over at a very treacherous angle, in fact the Leaning Tower of Pisa had very little on the Morelia statue.

Now Morelia, with its Tenth Regiment band perhaps forgotten, and its leaning statue fallen, swung into the headlines a few weeks ago when two young American muralist painters, Rueben Kadish, 21, and Philip Goldstein, 22, completed 1,024 square feet of "Post-Surrealism" fresco in six months.

"Time" recently published a cut and description of the fresco, from which we quote:

"The huge wall, when finished, showed with gripping realism dear to the Mexican heart the Workers' Struggle for Liberty. The left half of the main wall depicted nude workers knocking from a ladder, with splintered beam, lead pipe, and spike-studded stick, a colossal figure supposed to represent the Medieval Inquisition. So shrewdly foreshortened is this last figure that it seems to be crashing right out of the wall down on spectators. In the centre is the broken-necked body of a hanged woman and above her a hooded and villainous priest. The other half of the wall is given over to the Modern Inquisition. Near the floor is the body of an electrocuted man, realistically rigid. Rising through a trap door are two hooded figures representing the Ku Klux Klan and Nazi-ism. In the extreme upper right, Communists with sickle and hammer are rushing to the rescue."

Attempting to explain the difference between Post-Surrealism and Surrealism, the writer said:

"The New Classicism is the antithesis of the esthetically irrelevant psychological illustration of the popular Expressionist-Surrealists and should in no way be identified with their dadaistic denial of the universality of the esthetic. The graphic objectification of the conscious and subconscious psychic meanderings in itself does not create art . . . Thus in Genesis, the contemplation of the direction and sequence of the introspectively associated objects dictates the rhythms, which are 'thought-unity' rhythms rather than graphic lines."

Times must have changed in the old city of Morelia since we saw it in 1889.

Annual Mine Vacations

Announcement of the annual vacation periods for the various mining districts is made at this time. Our employes may now go ahead in preparation

of plans for their fishing trips, visit relatives in this and surrounding states, or whatever other activities they may have in mind.

Reliance—June 6th to 15th, inc.

Superior—June 27th to July 6th, inc.

Winton—July 7th to July 16th, inc.

Rock Springs—July 17th to July 26th, inc.

Hanna—July 20th to July 29th, inc.

It will be observed that the above schedule will not in any manner interfere with the First Aid Field Day, nor the Eleventh Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association, which have been set for June 21st and 22nd, respectively.

Going Barefoot

WHO doesn't remember the joys of going barefoot and the thrill of getting your shoes and stockings off for the first time in the spring? The date of this event varied with the season, but it was generally understood that when the thermometer reached 80 degrees, permission to go barefoot would be granted.

How gingerly we stepped around for the first few days, avoiding sharp stones, sand-burrs, etc., the soles of our feet later to become so hardened as to permit us to walk nonchalantly through cockle-burrs and even stubble fields.

The following article, entitled "Compensation", is taken from John Matter's column, "The Passing Show", in The Chicago Journal of Commerce, issue of April 5. Like Mr. Matter, we sometimes used to wonder whether the daily, and sometimes several times a day, foot washing, especially in muddy weather, was worth the benefits to be derived.

COMPENSATION

In the old days, when spring warmth crept into the air, the summer joy of all summer joys to which we looked forward the most eagerly was going barefoot.

Shoes and rubbers, galoshes and boots all were for the hard earth and the frozen snow of winter, and for the chill rain and stiff mud of spring and autumn. Good enough in their way, but to be tossed aside with a shout when the sun climbed high in the sky and to tender soles the ground was mild and genial.

Bare feet gave you a sense of belonging to the earth. Whether or not you received through your wriggling toes and bustling heels any beneficial magnetic currents that made you grow tall and straight and have good teeth and sound morals, as some old folk stoutly maintained, I do not know. However, I do know there were few delights in my early days comparable to squirting mellow mud between those selfsame toes and scattering dust with those very heels.

Your bare feet gave you intimate and exact knowledge of the tremendous variety of surfaces

for your pleasure and the differences of the same surfaces. Cement sidewalks, for instance, felt one way in the cool of the morning and another way in the heat of the day. Brick walks had a range of effects in sun and shower, by day and by night, and so had wooden sidewalks (including splinters!) and cinder walks and macadam streets (Oh, the ubiquitous stone bruise!) and gravel pikes and meadow and stubble and path along the river or beside the lane or meandering through the meadow. And as for the earth itself, in freshly spaded garden or newly turned furrow or plain raw ground of the bare knoll or creek bank or gully side, there was no limit to the sensations it offered the sensitive, fleeting foot.

The boy who has never gone barefoot from June to September has missed a range of joys. True, he has also missed, no doubt, a miscellany of punctured soles, stubbed toes and stone-bruised heels. They are minor things, and not worth the mentioning.

But hold! There are compensations. The boy who has never gone barefoot has never had to wash his feet night after night, week after week, month after month, before he went muttering and oppressed off to bed.

Heavy Purchases Made by the Railroad Companies

According to a recent article appearing in the "Railway Age," Chicago, the railroad purchases for several years past, as shown below, aggregate some large figures.

1930	\$1,038,500,000
1931	694,000,000
1932	445,000,000
1933	457,750,000
1934	625,000,000

Their purchases for 1935, it is stated, will far exceed those of several years past. Of the 1934 outlay, this brief summary will interest our readers:

Fuel	\$220,000,000
35% of the total	
Forest products	78,300,000
12½% of the total	
Iron and steel products.....	177,275,000
29% of the total	
Miscellaneous	149,425,000
23½% of the total	

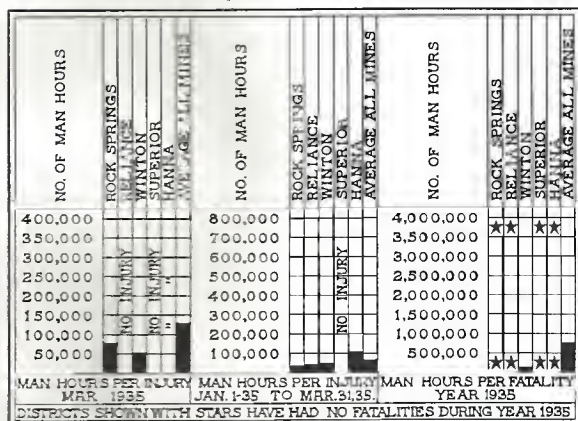
The roads used 83,000,000 tons of coal; 1,900,000,000 gallons of fuel oil; 23,500,000 gallons of lubricating oil; 25,000,000 gallons of illuminating oil and 32,600,000 gallons of gasoline.

The tired looking man sat facing the solicitor. "So you want a divorce from your wife," said the latter. "Aren't your relations pleasant?"

"Mine are," came the answer, "but hers are simply terrible."

» » » Make It Safe « « «

March Accident Graph



FOR March two injuries are reported. One of these, a fatality, occurring in the Winton district, badly mars our safety record for 1935.

Many of our accidents with their corresponding injuries that have happened this year are the results of "chance-taking", failing to observe safety rules either thoughtlessly or wilfully. That age old impulse of taking chances is still with us and the maiming and crippling of workmen will continue until such a time arrives that we will all become saturated and imbued with the spirit of safety both in the homes and at work, then perhaps we can all work to that objective—*Elimination of all Accidents.*

The best lesson any mine worker can give himself is to take his "foot off the gas" and apply the brakes on himself: the next time he is tempted to take a short cut and disobey a safety rule or safe method of working. It takes real will power to do it but it may add many years to your lifetime, happiness and usefulness.

It is difficult for many workers to see that the kind of mishaps or accidents that are occurring most frequently in their different kinds of occupations today are the kind that can only be stopped by their own self-control and reliance. They are the kind of accidents that cannot be stopped by a wave of the hand and a lot of hot air, or even by different kinds of ingenious mechanical safeguards. They are not prevented by wishing or talking or by making new safety rules. They can be prevented only by the individual himself using sane and sound judgment, by taking hold of himself and carrying out a few simple precautions.

Get safety into your heart, soul, and body, and make a firm resolution to do *your part* for the bal-

ance of the year. It will pay you dividends. It is not for the sake of The Union Pacific Coal Company, for your Foreman, or any of your supervisors, but for yourself, your family and your loved ones. *Do it! Do it Now!*

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES MARCH 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	24,703	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	40,943	1	40,943
Rock Springs Outside	12,928	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	22,540	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	7,910	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	42,420	1	42,420
Winton Outside	8,708	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	19,656	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	18,025	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	19,957	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	11,431	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	24,591	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	10,822	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO-MARCH 31, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	67,760	2	33,880
Rock Springs No. 8..	114,443	4	28,611
Rock Springs Outside	36,917	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	65,870	1	65,870
Reliance Outside....	23,177	1	23,177
Winton No. 1.....	118,986	3	39,662
Winton Outside.....	24,654	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	57,141	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	50,757	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	57,890	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	32,774	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	73,822	1	73,822
Hanna Outside.....	32,518	0	No Injury

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS MARCH 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs	78,574	1	78,574
Reliance	30,450	0	No Injury

(Continued on page 177)

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

FOR the first time this year we are ahead of the corresponding period of 1934 in Man Hours Per Injury for all sections. Let us hold the line and keep that place. This will mean not more than one injury per month through the month of June. How about a "No Injury" month? It has been some time since we have gone a month without an injury. The two

injuries this month displaced two more "No Injury" sections underground. The score now stands: Underground, 40 sections with no injuries, 10 sections with one or more injuries; Outside, four sections with no injuries, one section with one injury. Where is your section?

Following are the standings:

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS				Lost Time	Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine and Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury	
1. John Zupence.....	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	20,646	0	No Injury	
2. J. H. Crawford.....	Hanna 4, Section 1	19,836	0	No Injury	
3. Frank Hearne.....	Hanna 4, Section 2	18,603	0	No Injury	
4. Joe Jones.....	Hanna 4, Section 4	18,395	0	No Injury	
5. Ernest Besso.....	Winton 1, Section 1	17,094	0	No Injury	
6. Charles Grosso.....	Reliance 1, Section 3	16,667	0	No Injury	
7. F. M. Slaughter.....	Winton 1, Section 5	16,198	0	No Injury	
8. Clem Bird and L. T. Jones..	Winton 1, Section 11	14,063	0	No Injury	
9. Clyde Rock.....	Superior C, Section 5	13,398	0	No Injury	
10. Eliga Daniels.....	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	12,265	0	No Injury	
11. C. L. Wilson.....	Winton 1, Section 4	12,131	0	No Injury	
12. Grover Wiseman.....	Superior B, Section 1	12,082	0	No Injury	
13. Clifford Anderson.....	Superior C, Section 4	11,823	0	No Injury	
14. Joe Goyen.....	Superior B, Section 5	11,620	0	No Injury	
15. Ben Caine.....	Superior E, Section 1	11,347	0	No Injury	
16. Roy Huber.....	Superior B, Section 4	11,319	0	No Injury	
17. Richard Arkle.....	Superior B, Section 2	11,116	0	No Injury	
18. Reynold Bluhm.....	Rock Springs 4, Section 6	11,047	0	No Injury	
19. W. H. Walsh.....	Superior B, Section 3	11,004	0	No Injury	
20. Steve Welsh.....	Reliance 1, Section 6	10,864	0	No Injury	
21. Austin Johnson.....	Superior C, Section 3	10,745	0	No Injury	
22. Sam Gillilan.....	Superior E, Section 2	10,633	0	No Injury	
23. Paul Cox.....	Superior E, Section 5	10,605	0	No Injury	
24. John Adams.....	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	10,578	0	No Injury	
25. Sylvester Tynsky.....	Winton 1, Section 8	10,276	0	No Injury	
26. Andrew Young.....	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	10,092	0	No Injury	
27. Tom Hall.....	Reliance 1, Section 5	10,038	0	No Injury	
28. Thos. Whalen.....	Superior C, Section 2	9,786	0	No Injury	
29. Thos. Robinson.....	Superior E, Section 3	9,436	0	No Injury	
30. Henry Bays.....	Superior E, Section 6	9,100	0	No Injury	
31. Ivan Butkovich.....	Rock Springs 4, Section 5	9,059	0	No Injury	
32. Evan Reese.....	Reliance 1, Section 2	8,057	0	No Injury	
33. William Greek.....	Reliance 1, Section 1	7,847	0	No Injury	
34. C. E. Williams.....	Winton 1, Section 2	7,644	0	No Injury	
35. John Peterzell.....	Winton 1, Section 3	7,028	0	No Injury	
36. Alfred Russold.....	Rock Springs 4, Section 7	6,770	0	No Injury	
37. Richard Haag.....	Superior E, Section 4	6,769	0	No Injury	
38. John Cukale.....	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	6,252	0	No Injury	
39. Adam Flockhart.....	Superior C, Section 1	5,005	0	No Injury	
40. J. H. Wise.....	Winton 1, Section 13	2,667	0	No Injury	
41. James Whalen.....	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	29,948	1	29,948	
42. Matt Marshall.....	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	21,444	1	21,444	
43. Ben Lewis.....	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	19,925	1	19,925	
44. Ben Cook.....	Hanna 4, Section 3	16,988	1	16,988	
45. Homer Grove.....	Reliance 1, Section 4	12,397	1	12,397	
46. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	12,388	1	12,388	
47. R. T. Wilson.....	Winton 1, Section 10	12,341	1	12,341	

48. Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1,	Section 9	12,187	1	12,187
49. Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section 7	7,357	1	7,357
50. H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 3	11,789	2	5,895
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1935.....				606,669	11	55,152
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1934.....				534,504	11	48,591

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Lost Time Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. H. J. Harrington.....	Rock Springs	36,917	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward	Superior	32,774	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	32,518	0	No Injury
4. Richard Gibbs	Winton	24,654	0	No Injury
5. William Telck	Reliance	23,177	1	23,177
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935.....				150,040
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1934.....				142,096
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935.....				756,709
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1934.....				676,600

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS
(Continued from page 175)

Winton	51,128	1	51,128
Superior	69,069	0	No Injury
Hanna	35,413	0	No Injury
All Districts.....	264,634	2	132,317
All Districts, 1934...	236,648	4	59,162

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs	219,120	6	36,520
Reliance	89,047	2	44,524
Winton	143,640	3	47,880
Superior	198,562	0	No Injury
Hanna	106,340	1	106,340
All Districts.....	756,709	12	63,059
All Districts 1934...	676,600	12	56,383

March Injuries

JOHN PHILIPOVICH, *Dalmatian*, age 59, pit car loader-man, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 6. Fracture of third metatarsal and big toe of right foot. Period of disability estimated eight weeks.

John was shoveling coal onto a pit car conveyor loader and standing between the loader and rib when a small bump discharged some coal off the rib and a chunk rolled down striking his foot. He finished working the shift but a later examination showed that he had received slight fractures of two foot bones. Such accidents can be avoided if the workman will use more precaution in keeping the rib properly trimmed, and avoid working in a tight place between loading machine and rib. John has had previous injuries that tend to show he is a careless workman.

ANDREW CUTHBERTSON, *American*, age 19, loading end man, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 9.

FATAL. Received fractured pelvis and internal injuries that caused death three days later.

Andrew, a young man employed at Winton Mines last June, was working on a shaking conveyor loading end. He had finished loading a trip of three cars, when he and the unit foreman decided to drop the three cars down a slight grade to a parting track, a distance of

(Please turn to next page)

ATTENTION

First Aid Field Day—June 21st, 1935

ALL—Men's First Aid Teams

Boy Scout First Aid Teams

Senior Girl Scout First Aid Teams

Junior Girl Scout First Aid Teams

The Inter-Company First Aid Field Day will be held at Rock Springs this year, on Friday, June 21.

Practice for this event should begin immediately and all team members should take an active part in this valuable training.

Requirements for Scout Teams will be the same as in the past.

One team each of Boy Scouts, Senior and Junior Girl Scouts from each of the districts of Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna.

All Scout Team Members must be registered Scouts and have their registration receipts before entering the contest.

All Scout Team Members must be under 18 years of age.

Last year's Field Day was good—let's make this one even better. Work hard and you will be surprised at the results.

March Injuries

(Continued from preceding page)

approximately 125 feet, outby the loading end. It was the first time that this had been attempted, and was being done only to eliminate one switch that the motor would have to make in pulling the loads out from under the loading head. The motor and empties had just pulled onto the high side parting track when the power circuit was cut off, due to an overload or short circuit "kicking out" the circuit breaker.

It was at this time that the two men decided to drop the cars down to the parting. Andrew was between the first and second car, operating the car brake on the front car, and the unit foreman was operating brake on the rear car. The motorman, noticing the cars being dropped down and the lights of the two men on the cars, began shouting and flagging the trip to be stopped as the motor was not clear of the parting switch and he was afraid that the cars would run into the motor.

This distracted Cuthbertson's attention for a few seconds, and, in attempting to set the car brake, he struck a prop alongside of track and was knocked to the floor. He was apparently not seriously injured, complaining only of one leg hurting him, and, for that reason, very little first aid was rendered.

This is a most regrettable accident, happening as it did to a young man with a whole life's work ahead of him, and one in which no amount of compensation can reimburse the suffering and shock that it causes to both the parents and relatives, notwithstanding the agonies and pain before death of the injured one.

Such sorrowful accidents can easily be avoided if standard safety practices are always followed.

Alaska by Steamship

THE Standard Oil Bulletin, March issue, carried a very informative article entitled "Alaska's Amazing Attractions". As previously set forth in The Employees' Magazine, two employees will be awarded a trip to Alaska during the summer of 1936 for safety work achieved in the year 1935. In commenting on the Alaskan trip, the Bulletin article referred to carries the following informative statement:

"One unique feature about the trip to Alaska is that every mile of the thousand or more you travel from Puget Sound is a scenic mile. No saving up oh's and ah's until the destination is reached; not this trip. All of the way north the ship is surrounded by some of the most eye-filling scenes that the outdoors affords. The reason for this is that the travel lane is between the mainland and countless islands—the world-famous Inside Passage. The mountains are high, the headlands are steep,

the islands are green, and the water is smooth. No other voyage of similar length has beauty to compare with this one. Thus the coast of British Columbia is passed; thus Alaska is entered. Skirting the coast of Southeastern Alaska, still in protected waters, the first port of call is Ketchikan, and then, in order, Wrangell, Petersburg, Juneau, and Skagway. 'Out to westward' is the town of Sitka, on the seaward side of Baranof Island. North from here, along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska, are the ports of Yukutat, Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Seldovia, to name the principal ones. Southward from Cook Inlet is Kodiak Island, almost directly west from Juneau across the Gulf.

"On the voyage along the coast from Cape Spencer to Prince William Sound the ship passes most of Alaska's great glaciers—and the world's greatest. Incredibly big, incredibly ancient, are these remnants of the Ice Age. Here, too, the mountains reach their greatest height. Such mighty peaks as Mt. Crillon, Mt. Fairweather, Mt. Logan, Mt. St. Elias, stand white against the sky; and far to the northwest, inland some 150 miles, Mt. McKinley's snowy crest rises over 20,000 feet—the American continent's tallest mountain."

The trip to Alaska will afford an opportunity to see some of the most extraordinary mountain scenery in the world, embracing not only rugged, snow-capped mountains, but in addition thereto, glaciers or rivers of ice that are continuously mov-

**TO
SAVE
YOUR
LIFE**

*You can't
beat*

SAFETY

ing down to the sea, many of the valleys presenting a most brilliant spectacle of wild flowers, small wild fruits, forests of almost tropical density, trees standing close-massed, creepers and other small growth making it very difficult to penetrate same.

Automobiles Awarded for Reduction of Mine Injuries

The Los Angeles "Times" of March 19, 1935, contained the squib copied below with relation to awards of automobiles made in our last Safety Contest for curtailment of mine injuries, etc.:

PRIZES

"Wyoming miners are offered automobiles as prizes for reduction of accidents in mines. In 1924 there were eleven fatalities and 237 compensable accidents in nineteen mines. In 1932 under the prize movement, there was but one fatality in eleven mines. Would it work on the highways among the speed-boys?"

Report of Mine Accident to Mr. Y. Ekman, Driver, Hanna No. 4 Mine, Hanna, Wyoming

A MOST unfortunate accident happened to Mr. Y. Ekman, at 9:30 P. M., on December 17 last. This young man, an American, aged 23, was employed as a driver, serving a Joy loading machine. Mr. Ekman's injuries resulted from being caught between a mine car and a large block of coal, causing abdominal injuries. Most skillful first aid service was rendered Mr. Ekman by Messrs. William Rae, George Crank, and Thomas Lucas. Mr. Ekman protected against chill, no liquids administered, the patient handled with extreme care, the accident occurring two and one-fourth miles from the surface.

On arrival at the Hanna hospital, Mr. Ekman was found to be suffering profound shock, nauseated and vomiting, with intense pains covering the entire abdominal region. The patient was placed in charge of Doctors R. M. Leake and B. D. Smith, their hurried examination revealing no broken bones, it developing, however, that the patient had suffered an internal rupture with hemorrhages, therefore immediate preparations to operate were made.

Investigation developed that two feet in length of the small intestine had been badly bruised, same torn entirely across at one point, the entire cavity filled with intestinal content, making it necessary to remove nine inches of the injured intestine, thereafter sewing the two ends of the intestine together, cleansing the abdominal cavity, etc.

Extraordinary and severe symptoms thereafter developed, every problem, however, met by the doctors in charge in a most skillful manner, the details of the subsequent treatment so extraordinary and involved as to be almost unbelievable. However, after eight weeks and two days in the hospital, having gained 14½ pounds in the last ten days,

Mr. Ekman came out in good shape, his successful recovery due to adequate first aid training on the part of his associate workmen, and most dependable and skillful surgical treatment.

Vegetable Plots

Vegetable gardens have had an increasing popularity since 1929, when for economic reasons many home owners re-established the vegetable patch. Most of those who grew their own corn and beans from sheer necessity during the depression have continued to do so, even if the necessity has passed, and many have increased yearly the sorts of vegetables planted.

This growing interest in home vegetable gardening is fostered by the fact that once a family has tasted green peas or Golden Bantam corn picked, cooked and eaten within a few hours, it is hard indeed for them to return to the substitute of store products.

Then too, there is always a surplus in the garden for canning. During the years of luxury, most women felt the supervision of home canning to be too great a task, but a decrease in money to buy first quality canned goods has resulted in a revival of this ancient and honorable home art.

It is often said that there is no economy in raising one's own vegetables, but this is only partly true. Though the preparation of the ground, purchase of fertilizer and seeds, and the care and culture of the plants may cost as much as the yearly budget for the purchase of vegetables, the home garden will produce for the same expenditure a much greater quantity and a far superior quality of food.

For this reason the man of fastidious taste will have his own vegetables if he can arrange to do so. The home vegetable grower can afford to smile with patronizing superiority when his less ambitious neighbor insists that "bought vegetables are just as good." He knows otherwise from pleasant experience.

In planning the vegetable garden, it is not necessary to resign one's self to the thought that it must be unsightly. With a little forethought it may be attractive to the eye as well as to the palate. An untrimmed privet hedge or a screen of clipped evergreens will provide protection on the north or east, thus forwarding early crops by a week or two. A grape arbor, as it throws shade, is a slightly northern boundary.

Many gardeners combine the cutting garden of flowers with the vegetable garden to great advantage. The vegetable plots are bordered with those flowers which are to be cut for house use, and their cultivation and care can be easily attended to while one works with the vegetables. This plan makes the vegetable garden almost as attractive as a flower garden and has the advantage of combining beauty with utility. Borders, fences, arbors or screens, how-

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Flags Presented to the Italian Legion with Memorial Ceremonies

AN EVENT of outstanding importance took place at the Old Timers' Building in Rock Springs Thursday, April 4, when the Italian Legion was presented with two flags by The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Members of the Legion and their guests to the number of three hundred attended the ceremonies, prominent among them being Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McAuliffe, of Omaha; Count L. di San Marzano, Royal Italian Consul, of Denver, Colorado; Sig. F. Anselmo, Italian Vice Consul, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mayor Walter Muir, Dr. Oliver Chambers, Mr. John W. Hay, Mr. Cecil Haines, representative of The American Legion; Mr. Frank Contratto, representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Mr. John Walker, representative of the Canadian Legion; Mrs. Ben Butler, representing the Ladies' Auxiliary of The American Legion, and Mrs. John Vicars, representing the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. V. J. Facinelli made a most efficient and genial toastmaster. Mr. James Sartoris upheld his reputation as a capable instructor and director, the music played by his band being of the highest order. The duet from *Il Trovatore* by two of his artists reached sublime heights and those in attendance heartily applauded its rendition. Other selections very favorably received were "The Star Spangled Banner," "Marchia Reale," and "L'Union di Fascisti."

The flags, one American and one Italian, were escorted to the speakers' dais by the entire Italian Legion, who stood at attention and saluted. Following the prayer by Rev. S. A. Welsh, these retired with the exception of the Guard of Honor.

Mr. McAuliffe, on behalf of The Union Pacific Coal Company, presented the flags to the Legion. In the following speech, he paid splendid tribute to the Italian people, who are among the largest group of foreign-born employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company:

"Soldiers of the Italian Legion, Count L. Di San Marzano, Royal Italian Consul, Vice Consul Signor Anselmo, Ladies and guests:

"To be with the Italian Legion and their friends tonight is a much cherished privilege. The occasion presents to me another one of the many opportunities afforded me in the past twelve years to see the citizens of Rock Springs and vicinity, many of whom are my own fellow employees, at their very best.

"To invite me to your gathering and to wait as you have until I could get out, represents a double measure of consideration shown me. This evening likewise marks another high spot in the history of Rock Springs, a city that owes much to its men and women of Italian-American citizenship.

It is a real pleasure to be tonight with those who are either a part of or who are related to the 1,800,000 people of Italian blood, who, while living in the United States, were born in Italy.

"Of the 1,651 men who are employed in our mines, 114, or 7 per cent, are natives of Italy. Among this number are 38 men who are members of our Old Timers' Association, all of whom have been with the Company not less than twenty years. Of the thirty-six nationalities that make up our list of employees, the men of Italian birth occupy third place in numbers, and no group is held in higher estimation by our management.

"It was my privilege, on May 17th last, to present the flags of the United States and Canada to the then recently formed Canadian Legion Post No. 53 of the British Empire Service League. During the Armistice Day exercises held at Rock Springs in November, 1931, the American and Canadian ex-soldiers were joined in the celebration by a group of fifteen citizens who had served in the World War on the side of the Allied forces. Seven of the fifteen forming the Italian Legion Post are employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and, because of this, and for the further reason that the management of The Union Pacific Coal Company maintains a substantial measure of admiration for the men of all nationalities who served in the Great War. I look upon it as a great privilege to present the American and Italian colors to the Italian Legion Post of Rock Springs.

"We are sure that when July Fourth, Armistice Day, and other similar occasions arise, we will be privileged to witness the American, Canadian and Italian flags carried together, a vivid and patriotic spectacle.

"Like all other Americans who served in the Great War, our Italian citizens carried on courageously, manfully, and patriotically, and, while I can not pick out any particular member of the Rock Springs Post for special commendation, may I say a few words to you regarding an Italian soldier who has been referred to as perhaps the most romantic figure that ever passed across the stage of the American mining industry. I refer to Prince Gelasio Caetani, the son of the Duke of Sermoneta, and a member of one of the oldest and most historic Italian families. Prince Caetani's mother had been a Miss Wilbraham, the sister of the Countess of Crawford, the Prince a first cousin of the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Ronald Lindsay.

"Prince Caetani graduated from the Columbia School of Mines some thirty years ago, and coming West, he worked in various capacities in mines in Colorado, California, and Idaho, proving himself an exceptionally able mining engineer. When Italy entered the War in 1915, he returned home,

serving with extraordinary distinction. As the captain of an engineering detachment, he drove a drift 300 feet in length under an Austrian fort in the Dolomite mountain region on the Italian front. On April 17, 1916, he exploded five tons of gelatin and nitroglycerine under the Austrian forces, who were engaged in countermining the Italian command, this affair known as the Col di Lana engagement, one of the most notable engineering activities conducted during the Great War.

"After the War, Prince Caetani undertook the exploration of Italy for oil, later planning the drainage of the Pontine marshes, which represented a problem dating back to the days of early Roman Empire, these marshes successfully drained and now contributing to the food supply of Italy. In 1921, he was appointed Ambassador to the United States, rendering distinguished service in that capacity, dying on October 23, 1934, in his fifty-seventh year. I have referred to Prince Caetani somewhat at length as representing a man of distinguished blood and background, endowed with all of the advantages of wealth, but whose abounding genius found its outlet in service. All Americans, whether of Italian or other parentage, will find in the career of Prince Caetani a record worthy of emulation.

"Then Italy had another son who won acclaim in the World War. I refer to Gabriel d'Annunzio, who learned to be a combat aviator after fifty years of age. Nearly a year after the Armistice was signed, d'Annunzio gathered together a body of legionnaires, descending upon and seizing the city of Fiume with its 50,000 population, a seaport on the Adriatic.

"Fiume as a city had seen many conquerors, shifting from one government to another since the days of Charlemagne. When the Fascist movement got under way, d'Annunzio, who was by nature an impulsive romanticist and a poet, thought he would place Fiume among the list of Italian seaports and cities once and for all. It was not until January 27, 1924, that the old city was definitely ceded to Italy. Italy took an important part in the Great War, suffering 600,000 deaths, with 1,000,000 wounded, out of a population of 36,000,000.

"On the occasion of the presentation of the colors to the Canadian Legion last year, I suggested that the good British custom of bringing the flags to some church for blessing might well be given consideration. This was done, and I know of the simple and beautiful service, all of the people of Rock Springs and vicinity, young and old, came to a better conception of what their country's flag really stands for. I am sure that the boys of the Italian Legion will wish to have their colors similarly blessed by their clergyman, and, if this is done, I am sure that further advantages, morally and spiritually, will accrue not alone to the members of the Post, but to the people of the communities in which they live."

At the close of his speech, Mr. McAuliffe made the very valuable suggestion that, inasmuch as this

is the only post in the United States, its formation might be instrumental in making this a National organization.

Mr. Maurice Ferrero made a splendid address of acceptance, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"During the many months of my service in the Italian Army I learned quite a number of things, but my superiors never instructed me in the art of public speaking. Therefore, I am here today not to make a speech, but to express with utmost sincerity the feelings of pride, emotion and gratitude that fill the hearts of my comrades and myself of the Italian World War Veteran Association.

"The main purpose in forming this group was to bring together those among the Rock Springs residents of Italian descent who had served under the Italian flag in the Great War, and cultivate a spirit of friendship and collaboration with the members of The American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, these two wonderful organizations



Members of Italian Legion as they appeared on Armistice Day, 1934, in front of the Soldier's Monument, Bunning Park.

Left to Right: Top row: Pete Tagnani, Winton; George Debernardi, Blairtown; Angelo Cordero, Rock Springs; Mike Magnetti, Rock Springs; Thomas Colletti, Rock Springs; Angelo Turcato, Rock Springs. Second row: Martin Furno, Rock Springs; Americo Onisto, Rock Springs; Oreste Frazzini, Rock Springs; Oreste Shiamanna, Rock Springs; Francisco Antoniette, secretary-treasurer, Rock Springs; Adelino Raimondo, Winton. Front row: Maurizio Ferrero, commander, Rock Springs; Tony Ferdani, president, Rock Springs; John Oliva, vice-president, Rock Springs.

that embrace the valiant sons of America who answered her call and were such a deciding factor in the final victory.

"Since we came to America, we Italian veterans have loyally and heartily sworn allegiance to our country of adoption and are proud to be numbered among its citizens; we felt, however, that it was our right, almost our duty, to keep alive the flame that warmed our hearts while, on one of the most difficult fronts of the World War—Asiago and Gorizia, Monte Crappa and Col di Lana, Isonzo e Piave—we were contributing to the great victory that on the 4th day of November, 1918, completed the unification of Italy and witnessed our part in the end of the World War.

"Those great and exalting memories will remain with us as long as we live; we feel that we are better men and, therefore, better citizens also of this country owing to the experiences gained in those years of hardship and sacrifice in the service of a great cause.

"The two flags that are donated to us by The Union Pacific Coal Company truly represent our affection for the country that gave us birth and our unswerving loyalty to this great land of freedom.

"We express our deep and sincere gratitude to the officials of The Union Pacific Coal Company and especially to the President, Mr. McAuliffe, for their generosity and the sympathetic interest they have taken in our organization; we salute our comrades, and with hearts full of joy that words cannot express, we say: VIVA L'AMERICA! VIVA L'ITALIA!"

The Toastmaster called on Mr. Cecil Haines, Mr. Frank Contratto, Mr. John Walker, Mrs. Ben Butler, and Mrs. John Vicars, who all paid splendid tribute to the Italian Legion, extended words of greeting, and promised to do everything possible to work whole-heartedly with the Italian Legion.

In token of the appreciation of the Italian Legion, Mr. McAuliffe was presented with a book, "Italians in America"; he, in accepting, stating that he was a great lover of books, and would read with a great deal of pleasure the token of appreciation which had been handed him on behalf of the Legion.

Dr. Chambers gave an excellent talk, complimenting the Legionnaires on their splendid historical background, stating that they stood out pre-eminently in the field of the Arts. He complimented the Legion on the splendid work they had done in the short time they have been organized, and talked very flatteringly of the history and achievements of the Italian people.

Count Luigi di San Marzano, Royal Italian Consul for this district, was one of the principal speakers, and gave a most excellent address. The Count is a fluent talker, has a fine personality, and endeared himself to the entire assembly by the very fine address he gave, and, talking in English, he stated that the Italian and American nations had

always been most friendly, that their aims and purposes are very similar, although the Italian nation's history dated back many centuries and the American nation's history was comparatively recent. He asked that the members of the Legion, by their conduct, be particularly true to the American Flag, and justify their American citizenship. And dramatically he walked to a point across the table from where the Italian Legion members were sitting, and, talking vehemently, he gave a most inspiring address to the Legion in the native Italian tongue.

During the ceremonies, all stood at attention while Rev. Welsh blessed the flags.

At the close of the exercises, the flags were retired by the Italian Legion, the entire company and the orchestra joining in the ceremonies.

After the conclusion of the program, dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

The ladies of the South Side Sodality served a most appetizing meal, and were congratulated by the speakers, not only on their culinary skill, but for the splendid manner in which the dinner was handled, as the Toastmaster expressed it, "piping hot."

The Legionnaires and their friends are to be congratulated on the splendid program that they put on. In connection with the meeting, the ceremonies were most inspiring, the arrangements for the party excellently made and splendidly carried out. At the conclusion, everyone was loud in praises of the Italian people, and the splendid manner in which the entire program was rendered. The program follows:

Orchestra Selections—Guests being seated during this period.

Address of Welcome and purpose of gathering by Toastmaster V. J. Facinelli.

Orchestra Selections.....Sartoris Orchestra
"Star Spangled Banner", "Marchie Reale",
"L'Union di Fascisti".

(During this period flags were escorted to dais by entire Italian Legion, who implaced, stood at attention and saluted.)

Prayer and Thanksgiving.....Fr. S. A. Welsh
(At conclusion of Prayer, Legion, with exception of Guard of Honor, retired.)

Presentation of Flags.....Eugene McAuliffe
On behalf of The U. P. Coal Company

Acceptance and acknowledgment of Flags on behalf of Italian Legion.....
.....Maurice Ferrero, Commandante
(At conclusion of this address Guard of Honor retired to banquet seats.)

Orchestra Selections.....
.....Sartoris School Music Orchestra
(Dinner served during rendition)

Toastmaster.....V. J. Facinelli
W. A. Muir.....Mayor, City of Rock Springs
Cecil Haines.....Commander American Legion
Archie Hay Post

Frank Contratto.....
 ..Commander Veterans Foreign Wars Local Post
 John Walker.....Commander Canadian Legion
 Local Post
 Solo.....Mrs. Richard Bertagnolli
 Mrs. Ben. Butler.....
Commander Ladies Aux. American Legion
 Mrs. John Vicars
Commander Ladies Aux. V. F. W.
 Accordion Solo.....John Corona
 Presentation of "Italians in America"
 as a token of esteem and appreciation on
 behalf of Italian Legion.....John Olivero
 Instrumental Duet, "Il Trovatore", Trombone
 and Cornet....John Kovach and Dr. D. Joslin
 Address.....Count L. Di San Marzano,
 Royal Italian Consul
 Address.....Sig. F. Anselmo
 Italian Vice Consul for Wyoming and Utah
 Instrumental Duet, Harmonica and Violin.....
Oresti and Ferdoni
 Remarks.....Hon. J. W. Hay
 Remarks.....Dr. Oliver Chambers
 Solo.....George DeBernardi
 Duet, "Marianianna".....Allais and Sartoretto
 Retiring Flags.....Italian Legion
 Giovannessa.....Entire Company and Orchestra
 joined as Legion completed flag salute
 and marched with same to ante-room

Kitching - Crawford Wedding, Hanna

Brief mention was made in the "Office Broom" column of the recent marriage of James Kitching,



Part of the guests who attended the wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kitching at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford, parents of the bride.

(Winton) and Muriel Crawford (Hanna) since which time a more detailed report and group picture has come to hand.

The bride wore Nile green crepe and entered the Methodist Church with her father to the strains of the Lohengrin march played by Mrs. O. C. Buehler and Doris Sherratt. She was preceded by her sisters, Miss Edith Crawford, bridesmaid, and Mrs. Denton, matron of honor, who also wore green. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, George Herd. The ring ceremony was read by Rev. A. D. Wilson and the bride was given in marriage by her father. The young couple will make their home in Rock Springs, the groom being employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company at Winton.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents following the wedding. Left to right: Miss Edith Crawford, bridesmaid and Mrs. L. M. Denton, matron of honor (sisters of the bride); Mrs. Kitching and Mr. Kitching, contracting parties; and George Herd, Winton, best man.

Vegetable Plots

(Continued from page 179)

ever, must not under any circumstances keep the sun from the vegetables.

The size of the plot to be used for vegetables to a large degree determines the varieties which are grown. If the space is limited, room cannot be spared for the greedy fellows that usurp too much ground, as green corn does, for example, or that grow, like green peas, in too leisurely a manner and produce but one crop.

Certain vegetables have been proved most satisfactory for the very small plot, and the prospective gardener may choose his favorites from the following list without fear of wasting space:

Among the hardy vegetables for the small garden, to be planted as soon as the ground can be worked—at cherry-blossom time—are beets, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, parsley, radishes, spinach, swiss chard and turnips.

Tender varieties for similar use—which must not be planted until apple-blossom time—are beans, green and wax bush sorts, and bush and pole limas, cucumbers, egg plants, peppers, bush squash and tomatoes.

Memorial Day, May 30th

This day in thousands of cemeteries throughout our fair land small flags may be seen fluttering above graves of veterans to mark those who served their country in war. Floral tributes are also heaped above their final resting places as mute evidence that they are still remembered by those surviving. All honor to their memories.

Many are interred in other lands, and they, too, are not forgotten upon this memorable occasion.

Engineering Department

The Stone Age *

Data collected by C. E. SWANN

ARTICLE NO. 13 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY

STONE Age, or Age of Stone, is a term used in archaeology to denote the condition of a people using stones as the material for cutting tools and weapons which, in a higher condition of culture, were made of metals. The expression "age" when used in this connection is not, therefore, significant of a fixed period in chronology, but implies merely the time, longer or shorter, earlier or later, during which the condition subsisted. The duration of such a condition must necessarily have varied from various causes in different areas, and chiefly in consequence of contact with higher degrees of culture. Populations placed in remote situations, and on that account remaining uninfluenced by such contact—like the islanders of the South Pacific and the Eskimos of the extreme North, for instance—have remained in their stone age to the 20th Century. On the other hand, the populations of the European area, in portions of which there were successive centers of high culture and civilization from a very early period, had all emerged from their stone age, through the use of bronze, many centuries before the Christian era. The progress of early culture in Europe seems to have been from the South and East to the North and West, so that the emergence of the different populations from their age of stone was accomplished much earlier in Southern and Eastern Europe than in the North and West. But, while the stone age of different areas is thus not necessarily synchronous, it seems to be true of all European areas that this is the earliest condition in which man has appeared upon them.

There are no data by which the period of the early stone-using populations of Europe can be defined, even approximately. But in England, Belgium, and France, and across the Continent to the shores of the Mediterranean, they were contemporary with animals which are now either wholly or locally extinct, such as the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, cave lion, cave bear, and hyena, the reindeer, musk ox and urus. It is an open question to what extent this change of fauna implies a change of climate, but from the geological conditions in which the flint implements of the earliest types are found it is evident that, though extensive changes must have taken place since they were deposited in the river basins, they belong exclusively to the later deposits of the Quaternary period.

The stone age implements of Europe have been

divided into two classes—the palæolithic or older stone implements and the neolithic or newer stone implements. This is equivalent to dividing the stone age of Europe into two periods, earlier and later, as the palæolithic implements are found associated with the extinct and locally extinct fauna, while the neolithic implements are found associated with the existing fauna. The palæolithic stone implements are distinguished as a class from the neolithic by their greater rudeness of form, and by the fact that they are exclusively of flint and have been manufactured by chipping only. The neolithic stone implements on the other hand are of finer forms, often highly polished, and made of many varieties of stone besides flint.

The palæolithic implements of flint are mostly so rude that it is impossible to apply to them names indicative of specific use. Those from the river gravels are chiefly flakes, trimmed and untrimmed, for cutting and scraping: pointed implements, some almond-shaped or tongue-shaped: and more obtusely pointed implements with rounded and often undressed butts. There is also a series of scraper-like implements, and another of oval sharp-rimmed implements, which are more carefully finished than most of the other varieties. The flint implements from the caves present a greater variety of form. They are generally characterized by secondary working, and are, therefore, much more carefully finished, often in many respects approaching closely to neolithic types.

From the caves also came a series of implements of bone and of carvings on bone which have excited much astonishment on account of the extraordinary contrast between their artistic character and the extreme rudeness of many of the implements of stone with which they are associated. These bone implements consist of well-made needles, borers, javelin or harpoon points barbed on one or both sides, and implements of reindeer horn of unknown use, which are usually carved in relief or ornamented with incised representations of animals, and occasionally of human figures. The animals, as for instance, a group of reindeer from the cave of La Madelaine, Dordogne, are drawn with wonderful faithfulness, freedom, and spirit.

The neolithic stone implements consist of axes and axe hammers, knives, daggers, spear and arrow heads, saws, chisels, borers, and scrapers. The axes and axe hammers are made of many varieties of stone besides flint. Some of the finer polished axes are of jade and fibrolite. Most of the other implements were made only of flint and generally finished by chipping, without being ground or polished. Some of the long Danish knives and daggers

*Information Colliers New Encyclopedia.

are marvels of dexterous workmanship, on account of the thinness of the blade and the straightness and keenness of the edge.

The burial customs of the stone age included both inhumation and cremation; the former being however, the earlier method. No burials of the river drift period have yet been discovered. The cave dwellers of the stone age buried their dead in cavities of the rocks. From a comparison of the remains from such cave cemeteries in different localities, it has been concluded that even at this early period Europe was already occupied by more than one race of men. The populations of the neolithic time deposited their dead, with or without previous cremation, in or on the floors of the chambers of dolmens, or great-chambered cairns. The sepulchral pottery accompanying these burials, in Britain at least, is generally of a hard-baked, dark-colored paste, and the ornamentation entirely composed of straight lines placed at various angles to each other. The implements found with these interments are mostly of the commoner kind, such as flint knives, scrapers, or strikelights (used with a nodule of pyrites of iron), arrowheads, and more rarely axes and axe hammers of flint or polished stone. The neolithic inhabitants of North and Central Europe were not merely nomadic tribes subsisting on the products of the chase: they practiced agriculture, and possessed the common domestic animals we now possess. The presence in the refuse heaps of their sea coast settlements of the remains of deep-sea fishes shows that they must have possessed boats and fishing lines, as was also the case with the stone age inhabitants of the lake dwellings. The estimates that have been made of the antiquity of the stone age in Europe are necessarily various, but it has been considered that the close of the neolithic period, or the time when the use of stone began to be

superseded by that of bronze in North Europe, cannot have been much later than from 1000 to 1500 B. C.

(Article No. 14—*Coals of Cretaceous Age in the Kemmerer-Cumberland District of Western Wyoming.*)

Some Old Pumping and Winding Engines in British Mines

THE COLLIERY GUARDIAN, a journal of the coal and iron trades, published in London, England, in its issue of February 15, 1935, presents a very informative history of the development of pumping and hoisting engines in British mines as written by Mr. H. F. B. Aumonier.

Confident that our readers will be interested in Mr. Aumonier's paper, we are taking the liberty of reproducing same herewith.

"Thomas Savery, who was born at Shilston, Devon, about 1650, appears to have been the first to install an engine for use at a mine. There was at this time a great difficulty in keeping mines—particularly the deeper Cornish mines—free from water. Savery noted this, and in 1698 he exhibited and patented what he described as a 'fire engine.' With the intention of making his invention known in the mining areas he produced a pamphlet entitled 'The Miner's Friend: or a description of an engine to raise water by fire described and the manner of fixing it in Mines . . .'. Draining mines at this time was effected by the simple method of hauling the water up in buckets. At one mine it was stated that 500 horses were employed 'using horse gins for this purpose.'

"Savery's engine was installed at a number of mines. The first was erected at Huel Vor, a few miles from Helston, but apparently with not much measure of success. Where used in mines they were necessarily placed within 30 feet or less of the lowest level and were exposed to the danger of submergence when by any accident the water rose above this level. In this case the mine was 'drowned' and another engine had to be procured to pump it out. Furthermore, it was necessary to have a separate engine at every 60 to 80 feet. Moreover, the fuel consumption of these engines was very great, and in addition boilers were frequently bursting.

"Thomas Newcomen of Dartmouth appears to be the next comer: with him was associated John Calley, a glazier of Dartmouth. His engine appears to have been a combination of Worcester's, Savery's and Papin's. Denys Papin was born at Blois, France, and no doubt would have risen to great eminence but for his being a Protestant. He took his degrees of M.D. and F.R.S., and in 1681 came to this country. France's loss was England's gain. Without his inventions, chief of which were the safety valve and the two-way cock, it is doubtful if Newcomen's and Calley's and Smeaton's engines would have advanced much from Savery's. Newcomen's engines



IMPLEMENTS OF THE STONE AGE

were installed at a number of mines with reasonable success until the depth of the mines increased as time went on. The first appears to have been erected at a Mr. Back's colliery near Wolverhampton in 1712. The ironwork, pump valves, clacks and buckets were made at Birmingham, removed and fitted up at the mine. The next two engines erected by Newcomen—in conjunction with his partner, Calley—were in the neighborhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne and their fourth at Ansthorpe, near Leeds. Cornwall next claimed their attention and in 1720 they erected an engine at Wheal Fortune tin mine in the parish of Ludgvan near Penzance. Here Newcomen's engine was very successful, and William Lemon, the owner of the mine, worked it profitably and after realizing a good sum from the venture began working the great Gwennap mine on a scale hitherto unknown in Cornwall. The Wheal Fortune engine had a cylinder 47 inches in diameter, made 15 strokes per minute and pumped a hogshead of water each stroke from 30 fathoms. Its greatest drawback appears to have been its coal consumption (those at Wheal Rose and Wheal Busy used 13 tons per day—a serious factor in Cornwall where coals were very expensive) and the bursting of boilers from time to time.

"Newcomen's engines, however, could not cope with the situation as the mines in Cornwall grew deeper, and the mine owners there were baffled until the advent of Watt and Boulton. Watt's engine was already at work in several places, and inquiries by the Cornish mine owners at Soho, Bow, etc., appear to have satisfied them, with the result that several orders were placed with Boulton and Watt. The two first engines were for the Wheal Busy mine near Chacewater and the Ting Tang mine at Redruth in 1776. Success was instantaneous. At Chacewater we learn the engine "forked" more water from the mine than ever before at a consumption of only one-third the coal previously used." Watt states, "The Chacewater engine made 14 strokes of 9 ft. per min., burning 128 bushels of coal in 24 hours." Two Newcomen engines working day and night had failed to clear the water from the mine. Watt's engine completely mastered the trouble and Wheal Busy was saved.

"Until about 1780, when the invention of the sun and planet and parallel motions and the use of the crank which imparted rotary movements, engines were only used in mines for pumping. From 1798 to 1801, engines were erected in various parts of the country. Available data of these is meagre, but they appear to have been primitive, and here also relied on the vacuum to do most of the work. An early record states that "The Bryncoch pit, sunk for the Quakers by William Kirkhouse, engineer and canal constructor, sometime after 1806, was said to be the first deep pit (200 yd.) in the country." This statement, of course, only refers to Wales.

"An interesting aside is the wages prevailing in those times. Records state that carpenters received

27s. to 36s. per month, smiths 30s. to 35s., engine-men 10s. to 12s., and miners 16s. to 21s.

WINDING

"The earliest methods of winding appear to have been: The hand windlass or 'Tacle'; the whip or whipsedary; the horse whim, wim or gin as it was variously called in different parts of the country. Buckets—sometimes called 'Bowks' or 'Kibbles' (Cornish)—were the means employed for raising mineral waste, etc. Apparently some shafts were not entirely vertical and men had to step out of the 'Bowk' on to a ledge in the shaft, push the bucket clear, when the journey was continued. On the surface the 'Whims' resembled a large capstan. A horse was harnessed to a pole projecting therefrom—in the manner of the old cider presses, etc.—and circulating round and round wound the rope around the barrel or drum of the capstan, the rope being suspended over the shaft (on grooved wheels) to the buckets.

"Steam winders came into being about 1780. There were, of course, engines used for pumping prior to this date, and experiments in steam winding seem to have been made. A Newcomen engine in conjunction with a waterwheel was applied by Smeaton 'for working coal mines' and had been tried by Oxley at Seaton Delaval before 1770, but prior to the introduction of the crank in about 1780 it seems safe to say there was no success with steam engines for winding when the sun and planet or crank motion gave rotative motion.

"In 1780 an 18 in. single acting engine was in use at Wheal Maid mine. In 1794 it was reported this engine was applied to raising ore and continued till 1795 when in September of that year it was sold to a colliery in Glamorganshire. According to the 'Life of Trevithick,' it was brought back to Herland and afterwards moved to Dolcoath mine. This engine had a sun and planet motion. This and other early engines were of the vertical beam type, and relied largely on the vacuum to do the work. The cylinders were 16 in. to 22 in. diameter with a stroke of 3 to 4 ft. The atmospheric engines were made to answer the same purpose as the sun and planet engines by loading the beam or the flywheel. A 14¾ in. double-acting engine installed at Wheal Cran mine in 1784 was removed to Chacewater mine for pumping purposes. In 1797 it was purchased by United mine and used for winding.

"In about 1800 Trevithick erected a high-pressure engine at Cooks Kitchen mine. He is stated to have erected in all 30 of these. At the outset these early engines had vertical winding drums but after a time the horizontal drum came into use.

"The engines gradually increased in size and speed of winding and Mr. F. W. Michell, a well known Cornish engineer, designed and erected a large number with cylinders of 26 in. to 36 in. diameter by 9 ft. stroke and equal beam. Some of these were geared down, but his last—which is still

standing at East Pool mine—is direct coupled. This engine has double beat drop valves and in addition an expansion valve and slot link reversing gear. The rope speed was up to about 800 ft. per min., but 1,000 ft. per min. had been reached. This engine was erected about 45 to 48 years ago. The rope drums stand one on either side of the flywheel. In early days either chains or hemp ropes were used, the hemp rope having a flat section. That is to say, a number of ropes were sewn together side by side. The winding drums were narrow and the rope wound on itself so that the diameter greatly increased as the bucket ('kibble') came to the shaft top.

"The oldest winding engine now remaining in Cornwall was designed and erected by Mr. Frank Michell well over 100 years ago and was working up to about 4 or 5 years ago. It stands at Levant mine. St. Just, but is only used for winding ore and waste. The men descended and ascended by means of 30 ft. ladders. (This famous old mine runs out under the sea for some distance and in rough weather the men in the workings can hear the roar of the shingle on the roof. This is due to an echo or to the sound being carried via the shafts.)

"The man engine came into use in about 1840, there being examples erected at Tresavean, United Mines, Tincroft, Carn Brea, Dolcoath and Levant mines. Sometimes the rods (wooden 'beams') were worked vertically and at others they were inclined. The rod was worked by a vertical beam engine similar to a winding engine, the speed of the engine being reduced to about 6 revolutions per minute by gearing; the engine running from 3 to 4 times as fast.

"In the shaft there were generally two sets of fixed platforms in addition to the moving ones on the rod, so that one set of men were being sent down the shaft whilst another set came up. There was one man only on each platform and with the rod working at 6 strokes per minute, six men left the shaft top per minute and six others were delivered at the top from below. The men faced the rod and stepped sideways holding on to a staple or loop fixed to the rod.

"At the Tresavean mine two rods situated side by side were used with moving platforms on both, there being no fixed platforms. This method quickly went out of fashion. The men travelled at twice the speed of the other method, in other words they were in motion the whole time, but all the old-shift men had to be raised before the sending down of the new shift was started. The single rod type raised men at Dolcoath from about 2,124 ft. and at Cook's Kitchen mine from about 1,600 ft. The last man-engine ceased working in about 1919-1920 at Levant mine following a bad accident and considerable loss of life.

"Another type of engine for mining work, was the (water) balance engine. This, however, apparently did not find much favour—as far as the au-

thor can ascertain. Probably the greatest factor was the necessity of a good and cheap water supply.

"Very few, if any, of these old balance engines are now standing. Until a few months ago, one such—complete with the headgear—was still standing at the old Nantlesg mine of the Rhymney Iron Co., Ltd., Rhymney. It is now dismantled and taken to the Welsh National Museum where it will be re-erected and placed on view.

"At Wheal Buller mine, Cornwall, there was yet another variation in the shape of the shaft. This was vertical for some distance, then inclined and reverting to vertical for the remainder of the distance. The cage had wheels at the back to effect the inclined portion of the shaft. The mine is now closed.

"The old Neath Abbey Ironworks appear to have made a number of engines, pumps and boilers. These works appear to have been started just prior to 1800 by the Fox family and others who came from Cornwall. Mr. S. Michell attributes the origin of the works to one Peter Price in 1739, but no lease of the site of these works is recorded until Richard Parsons 'demised' the property to 'The Foxes and their friends.' There is a minute of the meeting of the Neath Abbey Iron Co. at Perrans Wharf (? Perranporth) on August 23, 1796. Those present were G. C. Fox, George Fox, Peter Price, Samuel Tregelles and John Gould. There is not much doubt as to this being the start. The works continued under the Quaker ownership until 1874 when they closed down. They restarted in 1875 and continued till 1885-6. Tradition does not state how many men were raised at a wind by these old engines, but an early record (1801) speaks of a 'fire' engine capable of raising 'baskets, 20 in the wey fathoms in a minute and a half.' (A 'wey' of coal equalled 5½ tons; therefore, each basket carried 5½ cwt.)

"There is still an old beam winding engine in use at the B. and B. G. Collieries, Ltd., Broadoak Colliery at Loughor also an old (Cornish type) beam pump. The winder in its inception was a single cylinder engine—the present right-hand cylinder engine—and the valve was hand operated. On the beam is the date 1839 and the makers name, 'Varteg Iron Works.'

"This probably refers only to the beam itself. There is no record, apparently, of an engine works at Varteg about that time, but no doubt an iron furnace existed. Moreover, about that period it was usual for the cylinders, etc., to be made at one place: the beams, etc., at another, the parts collected together on site and the engine erected by an engineer on contract. There are numerous records of such practice. The left-hand cylinder came from Cwmbach Colliery, Cockett, and was put to work in conjunction with the 'Varteg' engine by the late Mr. Benjamin Hughes, of the Foundry, Loughor, about 1892 or 1893. The right-hand cylinder has worked at Broadoak for over 70 years.

"The following is a description of the engine:

Vertical double acting beam winding engine direct coupled to a 12 ft. diameter drum (original drum was 8 ft. diameter); valve motion ordinary to slide valve actuated by rocking shaft from eccentrics on drum shaft. Valves travel 4 in.; steam pressure 55/56 lb. per sq. in. Winding speed on drum 1,200 ft. per min. Right side of engine: Diameter of cylinder 23 in.; length of stroke 6 ft.; sweep on connecting rod 17 ft. long c/c; beam centres 20 ft. Left side of engine: Diameter of cylinder 22 in.; length of stroke 5 ft.; sweep and connecting rod 16 ft. 6 in. long c/c; beam centres 20 ft.; depth of wind 200 yd. This engine is, so far as the writer can ascertain, the only beam engine used in Great Britain for winding—i.e., raising men and mineral.

"The pump at this colliery has cylinder 36 in. bore; stroke 6 ft. 2 in.; ram 16 in. diameter; raises 65 gal. of water per stroke. This pump, of course, has no crank being the old cycle engine (Watt type). This pump, I believe, came from Bryncoch Colliery and old records state this pit was "drowned" at 11 a. m. on April 6, 1859, with considerable loss of life. The cause of the drowning is not stated and there is no reason to assume it was due to failure of the pump. A number of Watt type beam engines (stroke engines, i.e., having no crank) are still in use in Cornwall.

"The fact that a number of these old engines are functioning after about a century and a half's work is a tribute to the material and workmanship of the old engineers. One wonders if the present day electric pumps and winders will be capable of giving efficient service after 150 years of continuous use."

Annual Meeting Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute

THE Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute held its annual session at Denver on March 18, 19 and 20, with a registration of over one hundred members.

Included amongst the many fine papers read during the three days meet were those offered by Mr. Charles E. Swann (read by Mr. James L. Libby), "Benefits of Time Studies in Planning Work for Mechanical Loaders"; "Benefits derived from Systematic Timbering in Coal Mines," by George A. Brown, Mine Superintendent, Superior, (read by Mr. V. O. Murray) and "Benefits Accruing from the Wearing of Goggles by Underground and Surface Employees at Properties of The Union Pacific Coal Company," by Mr. V. O. Murray, Safety Engineer.

Among those attending were Messrs. I. N. Bayless, V. O. Murray, J. L. Libby, D. C. Foote, T. H. Butler, A. T. Henkell, D. T. Faddis, James Law, Charles Gregory, M. A. Hanson, J. H. Lemoine, J. R. Cummings.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President, Gilbert C. Davis, Dawson, N. M.

Vice President (Colorado), David Allen, State Coal Mine Inspector.

Vice President (Wyoming), James L. Libby, Rock Springs.

Vice President (Utah), L. E. Brown, Salt Lake City.

Vice President (N. M.), J. R. Barber, Raton.

Two members from our State were named on the Executive Board, John Matkovich, of Quealy, and Val Cassidy, Gebo.

The visitors report that the papers were meaty, interesting and instructive, the various classes of entertainment put on were snappy and enjoyable, and all had a thoroughly good time.

The Coosenage of Colliers

THROUGH the kindness of an old friend, we were privileged sometime ago to examine a copy of a small pamphlet the original held in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle, England. The pamphlet was originally written by R. Greene, Maister of Arts, London, "printed by John Wolfe for T. N. and are to be sold over against the Great South Doore of Paules, 1591". By Paules is meant St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The original pamphlet, now held in the Newcastle library, deals with various offences referred to in that day as "conv-catchings", "cross-biting", and "coosenage". All of the offences relate to cheating with cards, using at times women for decoys, and returning short weights, "coosening" or "legering" covering deficiencies in weight or quality.

Our readers will be interested in the two short stories taken from the pamphlet, which relate entirely to the gentle art of short-weighting to purchasers of coal. We have attempted to reproduce the stories with all their original spelling, punctuation, and use of italics.

How a Cookes wife in London did lately serue a Collier for his cosenage.



It chanced this summer that a loade of coles came forth of Kent to Bil-
ingsgate, and a leger bought them,
who thinking to deceiue the Citi-
zens, as he did those in the Sub-
urbs, furnisht himself with a cou-
ple of sacks, and comes vp S. Mary hill to sel
them: a cookes wife bargained with the collier
for his coles, and they agreed vpon fourteen
pence for the couple: which done, he caried
in the coles, and shot them: and when the wife
saw them, and perceiuing there was scarce fiue
bushels for eight, she cals a little girle to her,
and bade her go for the Constable: for thou
coosening rogue, quoth shee, (speaking to the
collier) I will teach thee how thou shalt cosen
me with thy false sacks, whatsoeuer thou doest
to others, and I will haue thee before my L.
Mayor, with that she caught a spit in her

hand, and swore if he offered to stir, shee would therewith broach him: at which worde the collier was amazed, and the feare of the pillerie put him in such a fright, that he said he would goe to his bote, and returne againe to answeere whatsoeuer shee durst object against him, & for pledge therof (quoth the collier) keep my sacks, your mony, and the coles also. Whereupon the woman let him go: but as soon as the collier was out of dores, it was needlesse to bid him run. for down he gets to his bote, & away he thrusts from Billingsgate, and so immediatly went down to Wapping, and neuer after durst returne to the Cookes wife to demaund either mony, sacks, or coales.

How a flax wife and her neighbors used a coosening Collier.



OW Gentlemen by your leaue. and heare a mery iest: There was in the Suburbs of London, a Flax-wife, that wanted coles, and seeing a leger come by with a couple of sacks, that had before deceiued her in like sorte, cheped, bargaind and bought them. and so went in with her to shoot them in her colehouse. As soone as she saw her coles, she easilie gest there was scarce six bushelles, yet dissembling the matter, she paid him for them, & bad him bring her two sacks more: the collier went his way, and in the meane time the flax-wife measured the coles, and there was just fiue bushels and a peck. Hereupon she cald in her neighbors, being a companie of women that before time had also been pinchd in their coles, and shewed them the cosenage. & desired their aide to her in tormenting the colliar, which they promist to perform. and thus it fell out. Se conueyed them into a back room (some xvi. of them) euery one hauing a good cudgell vnder her apron. straight comes the colliar and saith. Mistres. here be your coles: welcome good colliar. quoth she. I pray the follow me into the backside. and shute them in another room. The colliar was content. & went with hir. but as soon as he was in. the good wife lockt the dore, & the colliar seying such a troupe of wines in the room, was amaz'd. yet said. God speed you all shrewes, welcome quoth one iolly Dame, being appointed by them all to giue sentence against him: who so soon as the colliar had shot his sacks, said, sirra colliar. know that we are here all assembled as a grand lury. to determine of thy villanies, for selling vs false sacks of coles, and know that thou art here indited vpon cosenage, therefore hold up thy hand at the bar, and eyther say, guilty, or not guilty, and by whom thou wilt be tryed, for thou must receiue condign punishment for the same ere thou depart. The colliar who thought they had but iested, smiled & said,

Come on, which of you all shall be my Iudge. Marry sir, quoth one iolly dame, that is I, and by God you knaue, you shall find I will pronounce sentence against you seuerely if you be found guilty. When the Colliar saw they were in earnest, he said, Come, come, open the dore and let me go, with that five or six wiues started vp and fell vpon the Colliar, and gaue vnto him halfe a score of sound *lambeakes* with their cudgels, and bad him speak more reuerently to their *Principall*.

The colliar feeling it smart, was afraid, and thought mirth & curtesie would be the best mean to make amendes for his villany, & therefore said he would be tried by the verdict of the smock. Vpon this they panneld a iury, and the flax wife gaue euidence; and because this vnaccustomed iury requir'd witnes, she measured the coles before the colliers face, vpon which he was found gilty, & she that sat as principal to giue iudgement vpon him, began as followeth.

Collier, thou art condemned here by prooffe; of flat cosenage, and I am now appointed in conscience to geue sentence against thee, being not only moued thereunto because of this poor woman, but also for the general commodity of my country, and therefore this is my sentence: we haue no pillery for thee, nor cart to whip thee at, but here I do award that thou shalt haue as many bastinados as thy bones wil beare, and then to be turned out of dores without sacks or mony. This sentence being pronounced, she rose vp, and gaue no respite of time for th'execution, but according to the sentence before expressed, al the women fell vpon him, beating him extremely, among whom he lent some lusty buffets. But might ouercome right, and therfore *Ne Hercules contra duos*. The women so crusht him, that he was not able to lift his hands to his head, & so with a broken pate or two, he was paid, and like iack Drum, faire and orderly thrust out of dores.

This was the reward that the Colliar had, and I pray God all such colliars be so serued, and that good wiues when they buy such sacks, may giue them such payments, and that the honorable and worshipfull of the land, may look into this gros abuse of Colliars, aswell for charity sake. as also for the benefit of the poor: and so wishing Colliars to amend their deceitfull and disordred dealings herein, I end.

FINIS.

SLIGHT FOX PASS

Johnny, wanting to stay away, thought it a good plan to phone the headmaster. In a deep voice he spoke into the phone: "Johnny is too ill to come to school today."

"Who is that speaking?" came the headmaster's voice.

"My father," answered Johnny.

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Who Are Our Old Timers?

THE roster of members of the Old Timers Association totals 659 names, representing 31 distinct nationalities. The membership list by nationalities was first compiled in 1926, 354 Old Timers enrolled, 24 additional names added in 1934, the membership by nationalities for 1926 and 1935 set forth below:

	1926	1935
Americans	123	213
Austrians	17	57
Belgians	—	1
Canadians ..	2	3
Chinese	20	1
Chinese (living abroad)	—	12
Croatians ...	5	11
Czechoslovak.	3	5
Dalmatians..	6	13
Denmark ...	2	3
English	35	55
Finlanders ..	27	59
French	1	2
Greek	—	17
Germans	2	11
Hungarians..	—	2
Irish	3	6
Italians	12	38
Japanese	4	12
Jugo-Slavs ..	1	16
Krainers	5	8
Mexicans ...	1	1
Polish	5	5
Russian	—	3
Serbs	1	1
Servia	1	1
Slavs	31	42
Scots	19	27
Swedes	11	12
Tyroleans	7	11
Welsh	10	11
TOTAL.....	354	659

The major number of Old Timers live in Rock Springs, Hanna, Superior, Reliance, and Winton, with 50 residing outside of Southern Wyoming, the separation as between residential districts shown below:

Figures giving the number of Old Timers resident in each mining district are shown herewith, for 1935:

Rock Springs	281
Hanna	121
Reliance	48
Superior	113
Winton	46
Living in China.....	12
Tono	17
Elsewhere	21
TOTAL.....	659

First Aid Field Day—June 21st Old Timers Annual Reunion June 22nd

IT WILL be of interest to the 659 members of the Old Timers Association as well as Adult and Boy and Girl Scout First Aid Contestants, to know that the dates have been selected as shown at the head of this paragraph.

The banquet will be the crowning event in the history of the organization and our employe-members and their wives are urged to hold off on their cousinly visits, fishing trips, etc., until after the time mentioned. We expect to be able to announce the name of a speaker in our next issue.

The evening entertainment will be something of an innovation, and, while its details have not been concluded as yet, we promise you a good time.

Nowhere in the United States, or, for that matter, any other country, can be found a greater diversity of races, working in absolute harmony without any evidence whatever of racial or religious prejudice, than exists on the property of The Union Pacific Coal Company. The Old Timers Association represents one of the most remarkable expressions of co-operative democracy to be found in any part of the United States.

**Mr. W. K. Lee, Former
Purchasing Agent,
Dies at Rock
Springs**

It was a great shock to his many friends, both in the personnel of The

Union Pacific Coal Company and outside of the organization, when it was known that Mr. Lee had died at his home in Rock Springs on Tuesday, March 26.

Mr. Lee had a wide acquaintanceship on account of the many years he had resided in Rock Springs, and the important positions he had held with The Union Pacific Coal Company.

He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 22, 1858. He attended school in New York City, and New Jersey. After graduating from school, he was employed by the A. T. Stewart store for several years, coming west in 1878, locating at Baldwin, Colorado, in 1882, where he occu-

pied the position of Weighman. In 1887 he moved to Almy, Wyoming, where he was employed as Outside Foreman and Material Clerk, remaining there until 1889, when he came to Rock Springs, and in 1890 he was appointed to the position of Chief Clerk to Mr. George L. Black, then General Superintendent.

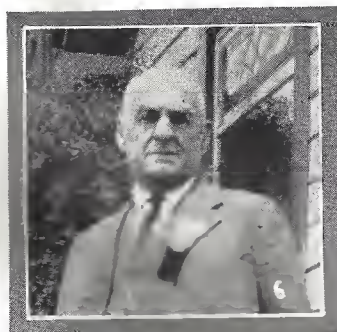
In 1906, when the position of Purchasing Agent was inaugurated, Mr. Lee moved to Cheyenne and accepted that position. When the General Headquarters were transferred to Rock Springs in 1919, he returned and continued to occupy the position of Purchasing Agent until his retirement on February 1, 1933.

Mr. Lee occupied many positions of trust and was greatly liked on account of his genial and courteous disposition, and many will regret to hear of his passing. He was one of the early pioneers, and helped greatly in the upbuilding of the West, particularly Wyoming, which he loved so well. He was Mayor of Rock Springs from 1896 to 1898, and many improvements were put into effect during his administration. He was far-sighted and just in all his business dealings.

Mr. Lee was a member of Rock Springs Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and of Wyoming Consistory No. 1, and was a Past Exalted Ruler of B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 624, of Rock Springs. He was a member

of the Old Timers Association, and was presented with a 45-year gold service button by Mr. McAuliffe at the Old Timers' Celebration in 1925.

He was married at Evanston, Wyoming, November 24, 1888, to Miss Anne Ramsay, daughter of the late William Tay-



Mr. W. K. Lee

lor Ramsay, who was, for many years, an efficient and respected official of The Union Pacific Coal Company. His wife predeceased him on May 5, 1930.

He leaves also to mourn his passing, three sons, William, Norton, and James, of Rock Springs, and two daughters, Mrs. Edward Gilmer, of East Point, Georgia, and Mrs. Ralph Harns, of Rock Springs.

The funeral was held at the Masonic Temple, Rock Springs, and was largely attended, testifying to the high esteem in which Mr. Lee was held in this community. Rev. Swezy, of the Episcopal Church, opened the services, thereafter Mr. John L. Dykes, as Acting Master of Rock Springs Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., was in charge of the funeral service, embracing the beautiful ritual of the Blue Lodge Masons. Participating in the services at the

grave, also, were officers and members of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

The entire Union Pacific Coal Company family extend their heartfelt sympathy to the surviving relatives in their bereavement.

August Gentilini and James Genetti

This snap-shot taken in June, 1934, August Gentilini (left) and James Genetti:

Mr. Gentilini is a native of Tyrol, Italy, and was born May 7, 1869, naturalized at Green River in 1924. Is married man, one son and one daughter. His entry into The Union Pacific Coal Company's circles was on August 18, 1905, under former Foreman Dykes. Holds a Bureau of Mines First Aid Certificate.



James Genetti was born October 8, 1869, at Fonado, Tyrol, Italy. Has been employed by the Railroad and Coal Companies for approximately 31 years, and started as a miner in April, 1891. Owing to enfeebled health he was pensioned May 1, 1934. Owns his home in Rock Springs; has a family of five grown children. While working for the Railroad, his occupation was Car Repairer and Track Repairman. From April, 1897 to October, 1902, he was employed on a ranch, and was laid up through injuries at another period for nine or ten months.

Early Social Activities at Hanna

In the early days of Hanna District, there came into being "The Mule Skinner's Association," its main object to furnish dances and entertainment to the populace. Their offerings were, according to Vic Cundy, Deputy State Game Warden, now a resident of Rock Springs, "the events of the season, classy and sprightly, full of pep, etc." He also remarked "and no one worked the following day." This picture portrays the members of the organization taken on March 17, 1904, St. Patrick's Day dance, being one of the big occasions.

Those in the group are, top row, left to right:



Matt Nelson, Rancher, Medicine Bow; Harry Knowell, in Indiana; Robert Knox, Rock Springs; Robert Cummings, Hanna; Phil Gardner, Denver; Dennis Cummings, Hanna; Alex. Tennant, deceased; Thomas Nicholson, Laramie; Daniel Crilley, in California; Roy Cummings, Hanna, and Alex Greenwood, Hanna.

Bottom row, left to right: William Norris, Hanna; John Knox, deceased; William Jones, in Idaho; Alex. Jacobs, in Colorado; Abel Porro, deceased; Alf. McCourt, deceased; D. J. Evans, deceased; Carl Erickson, Hanna; Vic. G. Cundy, Rock Springs; W. W. Hughes, deceased; John Tennant, Superior, Rock Springs Fuel Company.

Kneeling: John Cookson, deceased; E. R. Evans, Hanna.

Yee Litt and Family

This is a group picture of Yee Litt and his family taken in June last at the Old Timers Reunion. Mr. Litt started in the service of the Company at Rock Springs in 1896 under then Foreman David G. Jones. He was born August 1, 1881, at San Fran-



cisco, California. His employment has not been continuous as he has made three trips to the land of his forefathers, being absent the first time several years, the other visits in 1914 and 1920 being of seven months and three months respectively.

Yee Litt is the only active Chinese employe now on our payroll, twelve retired and moved to their native land within the past ten years, whereas there were at one time nearly one thousand engaged in the mines here.

GAVIN BUSH YOUNG

Mr. Young passed away suddenly on the morning of April 1 at his residence, 801 Rhode Island Avenue, Rock Springs. He complained the previous evening of not feeling in the best of condition. He was born at Westport, Maryland, March 8, 1876, and his first entrance in The Union Pacific Coal Company's employ was as a Miner here in 1896, under then Foreman David Elias. He was out of our service upon several occasions, one period of four years he officiated as Road Supervisor. He leaves to mourn his taking off a widow and several grown sons and daughters. He belonged to the Old Timers' Association and was also prominent in Masonic circles. The funeral service was held Saturday, April 6, with interment in the local cemetery.

GEORGE SHUGART

George Shugart, (colored), age 71, Pit Car Loader in Rock Springs Mine No. 8, suffered a stroke of apoplexy while at his work on March 21. Was immediately taken out to the surface, removed in an ambulance, but died before reaching the State Hospital.

He was first given employment in July, 1920, as a Loader, in "C" Mine, Superior, and had been in our service 14½ years continuously.

Funeral services were held at a local mortuary, Rev. Hubert Webster officiating, interment in Mountain View Cemetery on March 31.

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Choice Recipes

ONE-EGG MUFFINS AND VARIATIONS

One-fourth cup shortening, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 cups flour, 1 cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 5 teaspoons baking powder.

Cream the shortening and add the sugar gradually. Add well beaten egg. Sift flour once before measuring. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together and add alternately with milk. Put in well greased muffin tins, and bake in moderately hot oven for 25 minutes.

Variations—For date muffins, use one cup dates, stoned and chopped. Raisins, currants, figs or candied orange peel may be substituted for the dates. Fresh berries or well drained stewed fruit may also be used. For cereal muffins, use one-half cup cooked cereal.

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS

Two cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup blueberries, 2 eggs beaten together, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup melted butter, 1 cup milk.

Put the dry ingredients together and the liquids together. Combine the two and bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes.

PINEAPPLE AND RICE MOLD

One tablespoon gelatin, 1 cup orange juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup crushed pineapple drained from its juice, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup boiled rice, a pinch of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup whipped cream. Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve in boiling hot orange juice. Stir in sugar and lemon juice and cool. Beat until frothy, add pineapple, salt, rice and whipped cream and beat well. Turn into individual molds and serve chilled with cream and a cherry atop.

CRUMB CAKE

Three cups of flour, 1 cup white sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cream of tartar. Blend these ingredients well. Take out $\frac{1}{4}$ cup crumbs to use for top of cake. Add 1 level teaspoon soda and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream to 2 well-beaten eggs, then add to first mixture. Spread in two eight-inch square pans. Spread crumbs over the top. Bake in a moderate oven for about thirty-five minutes.

CHOPPED APPETIZER RELISH

Ingredients: 1 lb. liver, 1 Spanish onion, 1 egg, hard boiled; gravy, salt, pepper.

First, fry the liver in some of the gravy. While

this is cooling, chop the onions very fine. When the liver is quite cold, chop along with the onion, mixing the while. Add a little gravy to moisten the mixture, chop in the hard-boiled egg, and add pepper and salt to taste. This served cold before dinner, makes a good appetizer. All the ingredients should be chopped very fine.

Baby's First Walk

Some mothers imagine that immediately a baby shows signs of trying to walk he should be encouraged to do so; but this is not always wise. Usually leg bones are not strong enough to bear the weight of the body until a child is fifteen months old. They have not hardened sufficiently. The weight of the body on soft bones causes bandiness.

There is sometimes a tendency to bandiness even when babies are not allowed to walk before this time, but this is usually due to rickets. A rickety baby is generally bandy, with weak and flabby muscles, and the only way to cure this condition is to feed him with cod-liver oil and plenty of butter, milk, and eggs. A rickety child must be kept from walking until his bones and muscles are stronger, and hospital or clinic advice should be sought.

An ordinarily healthy child should begin to walk at about fifteen or sixteen months. Before the walking stage, however, there is the crawling stage, and baby should be encouraged to crawl. If the weather is cold, put down a crawling rug or an old blanket and let him amuse himself on that; if the weather is warm, let him crawl on a rug in the garden.

As baby grows older, he stands on his feet and begins to totter. He must be helped until he has mastered the art of balancing himself, until he can take two or three steps alone without difficulty. Precautions are necessary at this stage, or in his enthusiasm he will overtire himself and walk too much upon legs which have not become accustomed to his weight. Take him off his feet, therefore, immediately he has had his little walk.

Eliminate "Moth Danger" in Spring Housecleaning

Spring cleaning calls for dusting, cleaning closets and bureau drawers and beating rugs, but it is even more important to make sure that moths do not get into your household.

Moths lay their eggs in the spring and are not

difficult to keep out if proper care is taken then. But if allowed to thrive they cause infinite trouble.

If clothes, blankets and similar articles are wrapped carefully in newspapers without gaps or loop holes, moths will be kept out. Camphor flakes, balls or gum camphor may be inserted for good measure by the very careful housewife.

Camphor substances may also be put behind and under cushions in furniture as an extra precaution.

Women's Activities

Twenty-seven women earn their living as chimney sweeps in England.

When greeting friends, native Indian women of Bolivia lift their hats.

Upward of 10,000 women in Japan are members of the National Women's Defense league.

Miss Merle Foster, noted sculptress of Toronto, Canada, has her hands insured against injury for \$10,000.

Ninety per cent of the clerks, tellers, vice presidents and directors in state banks in Russia are women.

A total of 130 women legislators are members of the governing bodies of thirty-four state legislatures this year.

Queen Victoria of England reigned the greatest number of years of any of Great Britain's rulers.

Girls as young as 12 years may be married in the United States provided they receive the consent of their parents.

Mrs. Margaret McManus, who recently celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday, has lived in the same house in Sherman, Texas, for fifty-one years.

Household Hints

WILL STAY PUT

If you are going to decorate your rolls with poppy seed, spread just a little unbeaten egg white on the tops before sprinkling on the seeds. After baking the seeds will remain on the buns.

BANDS AND DIAPERS

Baby's bands should not be hemmed but cut about a half inch larger than desired and then "pinked" along the edges to prevent raveling. Diapers should be hemmed, preferably by hand, to prevent raveling and to keep baby in neater condition. The hand hems are just a bit softer in the finish of the diaper.

TEETHING TIME

When baby is teething and his stomach refuses to hold even milk, beat up the white of an egg until stiff, add a few drops of orange juice and a little bit of sugar to make it palatable and feed it to him with a spoon. It is very strengthening and forms a coating on the stomach which will help to keep the stronger foods down.

When having rib roast, have part of the ribs removed and used for soup, and the roast will then be easier to carve and the soup very tasty if cooked with vegetables.

DRIED VEGETABLES

When buying dried beans, peas, rice, etc., always place in a colander or sieve and wash thoroughly before putting them to soak preparatory to cooking. So often these articles are kept in bins that are more or less exposed and are apt to be dusty and in need of a good wash before cooking. Then soak in fresh water after they are clean.

If you will cover material stained by iodine with a paste made of starch and water and leave it on until the paste becomes powdery and dry, you can just brush off the starch and find the stain gone.

Mud stains can be taken off tan shoes or slippers if a slice of raw potato is applied vigorously.

Warming the Soil Aids Growth

Warming the soil has been found to aid the growth of vegetation in early spring. Thus bigger and better vegetables and flowers are produced, and they are produced quicker than in nature. Westinghouse engineers have recently developed an electric soil heater which "pushes" plant life during early spring, when the air is still cold and the soil in the fields is frozen. The heater is placed in a wooden box under the hotbed. A thermostat controls temperature and keeps it uniform, as in an incubator. With the aid of this soil heater lettuce breaks ground three days after the seed is sown. Tomatoes, over the heater, are bigger and more uniform than those in adjacent unheated beds. Geraniums take root in 18 days instead of 30. And 95 to 98 out of 100 double petunia cuttings take root in the soil where only 5 out of 100 formerly did.

Let's Wait Awhile

Razors pain you;
Rivers are damp;
Acids stain you;
And drugs cause cramp;
Guns aren't lawful;
Nooses give;
Gas smells awful—
So you might as well live.

—By DOROTHY PARKER.

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Style Fads and Fancies

Paris couturiers announce that cape or jacket costumes predominate in their orders. Skirts are of mid-calf length. Tailored suits with single-breasted jacket, or dresses with loose three-quarters coats are proving to be quite popular, judging from the avalanche of orders received. Woolens of the crepe family or jersey are the choice in selections.

In hats, linens are "at the top." The brimmed styles in simple type make up very nicely from this fabric. In keeping with their costumes, polkadotted linen is much in evidence.

Lace evening wraps, in light and dark shades, as well as in numerous silhouettes are being largely marketed—they are practical—may be washed, starched and ironed. It should not be forgotten that plenty of fullness in the sleeve is quite essential to their being successfully worn.

Hollywood favorites are appearing in brown Milan straw hats with chamois leather knotted loosely around. This leather is, too, in demand in gloves and hand-bags.

Footwear of brown and white and navy and white is in the shop windows in large volume—and all white is plentifully shown, too.

Youthful, feminine and pretty are words so frequently used to describe the new Spring and Summer models, that probably by the end of the season we shall be tired of them.

Meanwhile, the words aptly apply even to the tailored jacket suits that Paris couturiers are showing, in greater numbers than usual. Suits are made feminine by soft dressmaker details and beautified by pastel colorings. It is rare to see a full-length sleeve even on a tailored coat—another feminizing element. Most jackets have elbow or three-quarter sleeves. The shorter jackets everywhere noted are essentially youthful, though when they are ample or flaring, as is often the case, they are becoming to any figure.

A kind thought is that of the makers of a fine kiltie brogue type of shoe in white buckskin with a perforated design. With the shoe comes a set of detachable kiltie tongues one in red, one in white and one in blue, so that the different fringed tongues can be clipped on to match different frocks.

For every type of smart evening occasion is an

exquisite bag of sixteenth century Persian point tapestry framed in hand-worked leather threaded with silver. The clasp is set with synthetic rubies, emeralds and sapphires.

A real treat that you owe to yourself is one of the newest evening frocks with its own matching tulle jacket all beruffled. The jacket is in tulle of the exact shade as the frock. Amethyst clips and belt buckle trim the frock.

Just right for now and resort wear later on, is a frock in ivory satin with candy stick stripes in a giddy light blue, medium blue and white. These stripes are in heavy upholstery satin. The bodice has a prim fichu of folds of ivory satin held by a sapphire clasp; the flared skirt is billowy and full at the hem.

A steady demand for the unusual keeps designers busy thinking up new clothes that are different but not too exaggerated for general wear. Different but most wearable is a long, fitted coat in black satin with a tiny dot in silver thread. Silver lame lines the hem and the cuffs.

One day recently, so the story runs, pretty Helen Vinson of the movies was driving in her new car when something went wrong with the engine. The traffic light changed from green to red and back. The traffic cop came up.

"What's the matter, miss?" he inquired. "Ain't we got colors you like?"

*A painter who lived in Great Britain,
Interrupted two girls with their knitain,*

He said with a sigh,

"That park bench—well I

Just painted it, right where you're sitain."

Registrar of Marriages (to youthful bridegroom): The young lady is not a minor, is she?

Bridegroom: Oh, no; she works in a beauty parlor!

He looked at her with very soulful eyes as he lay in the hospital bed. She was young, and blond, and pretty, and very, very sweet. "Nurse," he sighed. "I don't want to get well. I'm in love with you." "Shhh!" she replied demurely, "You *won't* get well if you aren't careful; the doctor is, too."

"Is that a popular song that chap in the drawing room just sang?" "Well, it was before he sang it."

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

• City of Cyclists •

Copenhagen is a city of bicycles.

It is estimated that there are 500,000 bicycles amongst a population of 700,000 in Denmark's capital city. Each one is licensed but not numbered.

White-haired men and women, too old to walk far, are assisted on to their machines by grandchildren, and, arriving at their destination, are helped from the saddle by their great grandchildren!

The bicycles are old, do not free wheel, and are badly balanced. In fact they often have the rear portion of the frame lashed together with wire or string.

The procession begins at eight forty-five in the morning, when the factory boys and girls stream over the bridge leading to the heart of the city in a seemingly endless file.

The machines are then left in any order in any place, the owner invariably not retrieving his own, but being well content with the one he first sets his hands upon.

Car drivers have a bad time in Copenhagen, for they are always considered to be in the wrong when there is an accident. Accidents are fairly frequent, for the bicycles only have a very small light, about the size of a fifty-cent piece, at the rear, and the riders have no road sense and swerve off to right or left without warning.

When the lights are against the traffic at a main cross road, it is estimated that between 200 and 300 cyclists will be waiting to push on at their change.

Romance of a Cat

A silver and blue cat, whose life story is one of the romances of catland, was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, at the National Cat Club's forty-second show. Born in 1928, he was the property of a woman who was so poor that she could not afford to keep him. Rather than run the risk of letting him starve in the streets she made arrangements for him to be destroyed. Just as the cat was about to be put into the lethal chamber a woman who wanted a silver and blue cat called at the depot on the chance of finding one. She loved the cat as soon as she saw him and bought him for ten shillings. Since then he has won her forty prizes.

Here's a Trick for You

THE CRAWLING EGG

Two cardboard boxes and a blown egg will be needed. Attach a piece of black thread, which

should be strong but not heavy, to the middle of a bit of match stick. Push the stick through the hole at the end of a blown egg. Tie the other end of the thread securely to a bent pin.

Before doing the trick, hand the boxes around to the audience, so that they may examine them and see that no apparatus is concealed. In the meantime fasten the pin to the bottom of your vest or top of your trousers. The audience will be busy looking at the boxes and it will appear that you merely are adjusting your clothes.

Put the egg in one of the boxes. Command it to crawl to the other box. It can be made to do this by bending your body backwards a little, if you are standing in the right position. See that it crawls slowly and gently so as not to break the shell and also because this is more effective.

Simple Arithmetic

A farmer left his estate to three sons as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ to the first; $\frac{1}{3}$ to the second and $\frac{1}{9}$ to the third.

The lawyer who was appointed to divide the property got along fine until he came to 17 cows. He couldn't divide them by two, three or nine. What to do?

After some figuring he disappeared for about a half hour and then returned leading a cow that he had borrowed from a neighboring farmer.

He now had 18 cows, so he gave $\frac{1}{2}$ of them to the first son or 9; $\frac{1}{3}$ to the second son or 6; and $\frac{1}{9}$ to the third son or 2; total 17.

Then he returned the borrowed cow and everybody was happy!!!

Try It and See

Take your age—

Multiply by 2—

Add 5—

Multiply by 50—

Subtract 365—

Add the loose change in your pocket under a dollar—

Add 115—

And the first two figures in the answer are your age and the last two the change in your pocket.

The truth, and nothing but the truth, believe it or not:

Freddy was sitting on the curb crying, when Billy came along and asked him what was the matter.

"Oh, I feel so bad 'cause Major's dead—my nice old collie!" sobbed Freddy.

"Shucks!" said Billy. "My grandma's been dead a week an' you don't catch me cryin'."

Freddy wiped his eyes on his sleeve, and looking up at Billy sobbed despairingly: "Yes, but you didn't raise your grandma from a pup."

"Father," said little Frank as he turned the pages of his history book. "how did the cliff dwellers keep warm in the winter time?"

"Why I guess they used the mountain ranges. Now don't ask any more foolish questions."

Neighbor: "Is this your ball, Tommy?"

Tommy: "Any windows or anything broken?"

Neighbor: "No."

Tommy: "Thanks. It's mine."

Boy Scout Activities

1935 has some big anniversaries. At Westminster Abbey, London, England, King George V will celebrate his silver jubilee, the happy event dated May 6.

The Boy Scout organization also is in its twenty-fifth year, and the "jamboree" at Washington, D. C., in August next, portends to be a huge event with an attendance of 30,000 or more, all under tents along the Potomac River. Omaha has so far signed 17 boys to attend; Salt Lake City and vicinity has over 100 names on its list with a special train chartered; San Francisco is desirous of sending its Boy Scout Band of 125 pieces; Oakland, California, will also have a special train with 150 Scouts from that area. Santa Barbara, California, has requested that its quota be enlarged, besides other cities and towns are seeking ways and means to have their various troops at the big event.

Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World, and founder of the organization, arrived at San Francisco early in April to attend a three days' conclave of prominent Scout Executives gathered from Western States, at which some three hundred were present.

The Boy Scout Foundation, of New York, was organized by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, now Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, and he has shown a keen interest in the work of Scouting upon every occasion.

Announcement has been made by Chief Scout Executive that for the first time in the history of the organization the actual membership at the close of 1934 exceeded one million, an increase of 7.7 per cent over 1933.

A man wrote to a wholesale firm for a book for

Boy Scouts. It was delivered in due course with the invoice. By return came a letter asking why the uniform had not been delivered.

The wholesaler's assistant was amused, but replied that no uniform was issued with the book.

A letter, rather indignant in tone, was received stating that the customer still waited for the uniform and asking that they should examine the offer on the back page of the cover, where were the words, "Uniform with this volume."

Mother's Day, May 12th

Sunday, May 12, is Mother's Day, and its observance by Scouts is one of their high points, many Local Councils planning to stage a Council Ceremony upon which occasion the lads present to their mothers a miniature badge of rank of the Scout son. Your correspondent is somewhat unfamiliar with affairs in this vicinity in this respect, and is not in position to state whether the district can boast a Mothers' Council. At any rate, it would be a fine thing to organize one and much good would result therefrom.

"Mama," said little Willie, "where does fire go when it goes out?" "Son," replied his truthful mother, "I can't tell you that any more than I know where your father goes when he goes out."

And now that we've got on the subject of children, we want to pass along the story of a little girl (age 6) we saw the other evening at the dinner table, who remarked as she helped herself to the last piece of chocolate cake, "Oh, well, this won't matter to me, for I've just been an old maid all my life, anyhow."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. William Askey has returned from a visit with friends and relatives in Ogden, Utah.

Pete Starman has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received treatment for his eyes.

Miss Martha Rautanen and Mrs. Helen Anderson have returned from a visit with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. Raymond Gras has returned home from the Wyoming General Hospital where she has been receiving medical treatment.

Mrs. Harvey Robertson has returned to her home in Mercer, Pennsylvania, after having visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Outsen.

Mrs. John McTee, Sr., is confined to her home with illness.

Miss Mae Armstrong and Mr. Mike Balen were married in Manila, Utah, on March 16. They have gone to house-keeping on Logan Street, where they are receiving the congratulations of their many friends.

Joseph Iredale, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been transacting business here.

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Mr. and Mrs. Raino Matson visited with relatives at Boulder on April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Todd are the proud parents of a baby son born March 29.

Mr. John C. Traeger has moved his family here from Reliance, and he is now employed in No. 4 Mine.

Miss Ella McLeod has returned to Denver, Colorado, after having visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLeod.

Tom Hansen visited with friends in Ogden, Utah, on April 1.

Moses E. Harvey is quite ill at his home on K Street.

Frank Yamnik left on April 1 for a six months' visit with relatives in Europe.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Duzik and daughter have returned to their home after visiting in Colorado.

Mrs. D. Baxter is visiting in Ogden, Utah, with relatives.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fearn and Miss Nelle Young in the recent death of their father, Mr. Gavin Young.

Mrs. Jane Robertson is visiting in Superior at the Sam and Dick Dexter homes.

Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Halseth, of Green River, visited at the R. Dupont home recently.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pinter, of Dines, visited at the James Kelley home here.

Mr. Joe Hurst is the proud owner of a new Plymouth car. Mr. Charles Spence, of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited friends and relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stack and son (Jimmy) left for Washington, where they will make their home. Mr. Stack will return in two weeks to remain here for a while. Friends wish them success and happiness in their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Traeger are now residing in Rock Springs.

Miss Christine Korogi, of Rock Springs, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Korogi, recently.

Mrs. Steve Welsh is our new Postmistress, taking the place of Mrs. John Bastalich (nee Miss Dorothy Robertson.)

Superior

Miss Marguerite Twohy, member of the National Girl Scout staff in New York City, was a guest of Mrs. Matt Arkle, local Scout Chairman, on Thursday, March 27. A school of instruction for leaders was conducted.

Many of the teachers enjoyed short vacations over the week end of April 1. The following were in Laramie: Miss Irene, Miss Linnan, Miss Hamilton and Mr. Byrd. Miss

Coffman was in Denver and Miss Dolan in Pine. Bluffs. Mr. and Mrs. Giacoletti enjoyed a holiday in Kemmerer.

Miss Elvira Powell, of Rawlins, enjoyed a visit at the Hudson home.

Miss Alice Bertagnoli, who is a student at Denver University, has returned to Denver after a vacation at home.

The local P. T. A. held its regular meeting at the Gymnasium on April 1. An interesting program was presented. The Pep Club, directed by Miss Linnan, put on a drill. The W. M. Galkrist family, of Kemmerer, presented a musical program. Dancing followed the program.

Mrs. William McIntosh has been confined to her home because of illness.

Mrs. Charles A. Dean is convalescing at her home following a major operation.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Arbuckle spent the Eight-Hour Day holiday in Salt Lake City.

Juanita Noble and Connie Walker underwent operations for appendicitis during the month.

Mrs. James Hudson entertained at Contract on Saturday evening March 30th in honor of her daughter, Miss Elvira Powell. High scores were made by Mrs. Matt Arkle and H. A. Wylam.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mullen are the parents of a baby daughter.

H. H. Mayer and his mother, of Rawlins, were guests at the A. L. Keeney home on March 30.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hood and Graham spent the April First holiday in Denver at the home of Mrs. Hood's mother, Mrs. Kessner.

State Commissioner of Education, B. H. McIntosh, of Cheyenne, made an official visit to the High School during the month.

Miss Elvira Irene presented her first grade Rhythm Band at the gymnasium on March 19. The band, which has 24 members, was well received by a large and appreciative audience. Donald Edwards, as soloist, was an enjoyable feature of the very splendid program.

Friends of Rudger Robinson, formerly of Superior, were shocked to hear of his death, which occurred on March 26 at his home in Gridley, California. He had been ill a month. The Robinson family moved to California about six years ago, after living many years in Superior.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grindel have moved to Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wallace and son (Glenroy) have returned from a two weeks' vacation in California. While there they attended the wedding of Miss Agness Wallace (champion lady piper of America) which took place in Glendale at the "Wee Kirk Among the Heather." On the return trip they visited the Hoover Dam. Since return-

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ing, Glenroy has returned to his studies at the University of Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Motichka and family visited with Mike's parents at Lyman, Wyoming.

The Contract Bridge Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. J. A. Williams on Wednesday, April 3, 1935. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wm. Daniels and Mrs. Krueger, Mrs. Joe Wise receiving the guest prize. A tasty luncheon was served at the close of the afternoon.

The Senior Class play of the Reliance High School, "Listen World," was very successful, a large number of Winton people attending.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Botero and daughter and the Hapgood family visited with friends and relatives in Hanna, Wyoming, over the April 1st week end.

Hodge Burress and family have been transferred to Reliance, Wyoming.

Little Shirley Warinner was honored by a Birthday party at her home on Wednesday, April 3, 1935, many of her friends being present and a good time was had by all. Shirley received many lovely gifts.

Mr. Dan Daniels, Jr. was the victim of a serious injury in the mine here on April 5, 1935. it being necessary to amputate his right leg below the knee.

Hanna

Mrs. Alex Clark and children visited with Mrs. Clark's folks in Rock Springs for two weeks.

Mrs. George Wales was called to Salt Lake by the illness of her sister.

Little Tommy Love, who had the misfortune of breaking his leg when he was run over by the Workingmen's Commercial truck is getting along nicely at the Hanna Hospital.

Wilma Kivi, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kivi, is well again after having had scarlet fever.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the Community Hall for Miss Muriel Crawford, bride to be, on March 23. A large attendance enjoyed the evening and Miss Crawford received many beautiful and useful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, of Idaho, formerly of Hanna, are visiting relatives and friends here.

Mrs. Thomas Rodda entertained at a birthday party in honor of Mrs. William Jones. Those present besides the hostess were Mrs. Mangan, Mrs. F. E. Ford, Mrs. S. L. Morgan, Mrs. William Nelson, Mrs. H. Renny, Mrs. S. I. Rodda, Mrs. Joe Briggs, and the honor guest.

John Rodda left for Oklahoma, where he will join the C. C. C.

Mrs. Eliza While entertained the Ladies Aid Society at her home on Wednesday, April 3.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the Community Hall for Mrs. Clyde Marian, nee Miss Dolly While, who was a recent bride. Sixty people were invited and enjoyed games and refreshments. Mrs. Marian was the recipient of many beautiful gifts.

The SewSo Club entertained at a birthday party in

. . . type talk

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honor of Mrs. W. K. Burford and presented her with a table lamp.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Henkel, of Rock Springs, were Hanna visitors recently. Mrs. Henkel lived in Hanna when a child. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lonki, were old-time residents of Hanna.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark-Lee entertained Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Marian at dinner on April 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Ives and child, of Fort Collins, Colorado, are visiting with Rev. and Mrs. Wilson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lowe and Mr. and Mrs. William Hapgood, of Winton, attended the wedding of Muriel Crawford and James Kitching on March 31.



The Store Managers from the various mining districts met in the Library of the General Office building on March 25th, where all the intricate problems pertaining to the collection of the new Wyoming Sales Tax Law were explained to them by Auditor Tallmire and Manager of Stores Jefferis.

The smiling countenance and cheery hand-clasp of David G. Thomas, William K. Lee, James Moon, Joseph McTee, Sr., and numerous other Old Timers who have been removed from our midst since the last Reunion will be a thing of the past at our future sessions.

James Kitching, Miner at Winton, led to the altar Miss Muriel Crawford, Hanna, at the Hanna Methodist Church. Sunday, March 31. Muriel acted as a Clerk and Stenographer for some period in the General Office, and later was on the teachers' staff at Winton for several years. Their many friends extend hearty congratulations to the young couple. Their future home will be in this city.

A ploughman was interviewed by his intended mother-in-law, who was anxious to find out something about his means. Being questioned whether he was in a position to keep a wife, Jock confidently replied in the affirmative, placing the matter beyond all doubt by volunteering the following information: "There's hardly a mornin' but a' leave some o' ma' parritch; in fact, if a' dinna get a wife a' maun get a soo."

Arthur Anderson, of the Accounting Department, is out with a new Pontiac, and, say! is it classy?

Rock Springs High School will graduate 135 pupils on May 29, the second largest number in the history of this institution. The girls this year outnumber the boys by 68 to 67.

Organized Labor celebrated 8-hour day on April 1st with free picture shows for the children, a parade, band concert, three free dances. The speaker for the occasion, David Fowler, President of U. M. W., District 21, Muskogee, Oklahoma, was unable to be present due to his attendance at the Washington wage conference.

The huge block of Rock Springs coal extracted from one of the Company mines here in 1893 for exhibition at the Chicago Columbian Exposition and later at Philadel-

phia and other eastern cities, will be broken up and used in the stokers of the State Capitol Building. It has been on display in that edifice since 1917 and the space it occupied is now required for other purposes. We understand the piece of coal weighed over three thousand pounds.

ONE OR A MILLION

Kill a fly in spring.

You do a fine thing:

Kill a fly in May.

You keep thousands away:

Kill a fly in June.

Your results come not so soon:

Kill a fly in July.

You just kill a fly.

Rock Springs was granted eighteen saloon licenses, then it asked for seven more. When a fellow is in the county poor-house, it will be fun to think back to the days when he said, "Have another one on me."

Down in New York State, where pies are pies, a wagon laden with half a ton of apple, custard and lemon meringue, examples of the art, collided with an automobile. The wagon driver was submerged and unable to extricate himself, when a boys' baseball team came along and gallantly ate their way to him, effecting his release.

Walt. H. Weimer, former Mining Engineer at Superior, and later Foreman at "C" mine, there, who left our service in September 1930, is now Chief Engineer of the Crescent Mining Company of Illinois. Some of his many friends here have asked if he is still as fond of "The 12th Street Blues" as formerly.

There were 3,778 men employed in the coal mines of Wyoming in 1934. Fifty-six men, or one out of each 67 men on the mine payrolls, are seeking nomination for eleven offices in the September run-off. May the best men win.

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FRIGIDAIRE SPRING PARADE

We extend a cordial invitation to you and your friends to attend the Frigidaire Spring Parade and see the beautiful new Frigidaires. Each of the 16 snow-white models has the new Super Freezer, affording greater convenience and economy and setting new standards for efficient household refrigeration.

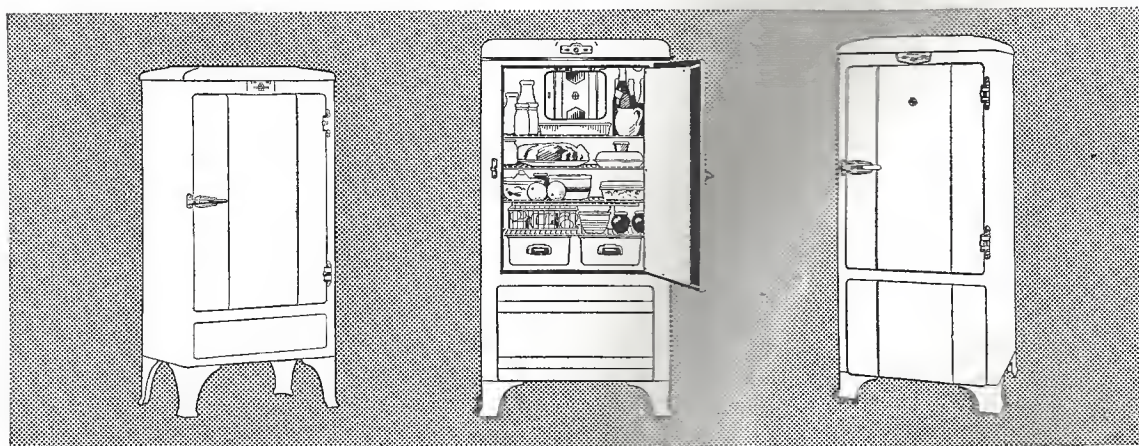
The Super Freezer makes possible a Complete Refrigeration Service. It provides the right kinds of cold for every purpose—all in the same cabinet. There's *fast freezing* for making ice cubes and desserts; *frozen storage* for meats and ice cream; *extra cold storage* for keeping a reserve supply of ice cubes; *moist storage* for vegetables and fruits; and *normal storage* below 50° for foods requiring dry, frosty cold.

Besides the Super Freezer, the new Frigidaire '35 has the Cold Control, automatic reset defrosting switch that turns the current on when defrosting is completed, automatic ice



tray release, and the interior of each is finished in porcelain-on-steel.

Come into our showroom at your first opportunity. See the Frigidaire Spring Parade! Then learn how easily you can have a Frigidaire of your own.



Standard Series Frigidaire '35

Super Series Frigidaire '35

Master Series Frigidaire '35

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

"Where Your Dollar is a Big Boy All The Time"

ROCK SPRINGS · RELIANCE · WINTON · SUPERIOR · HANNA